Co-Operation Means
Co-Prosperity

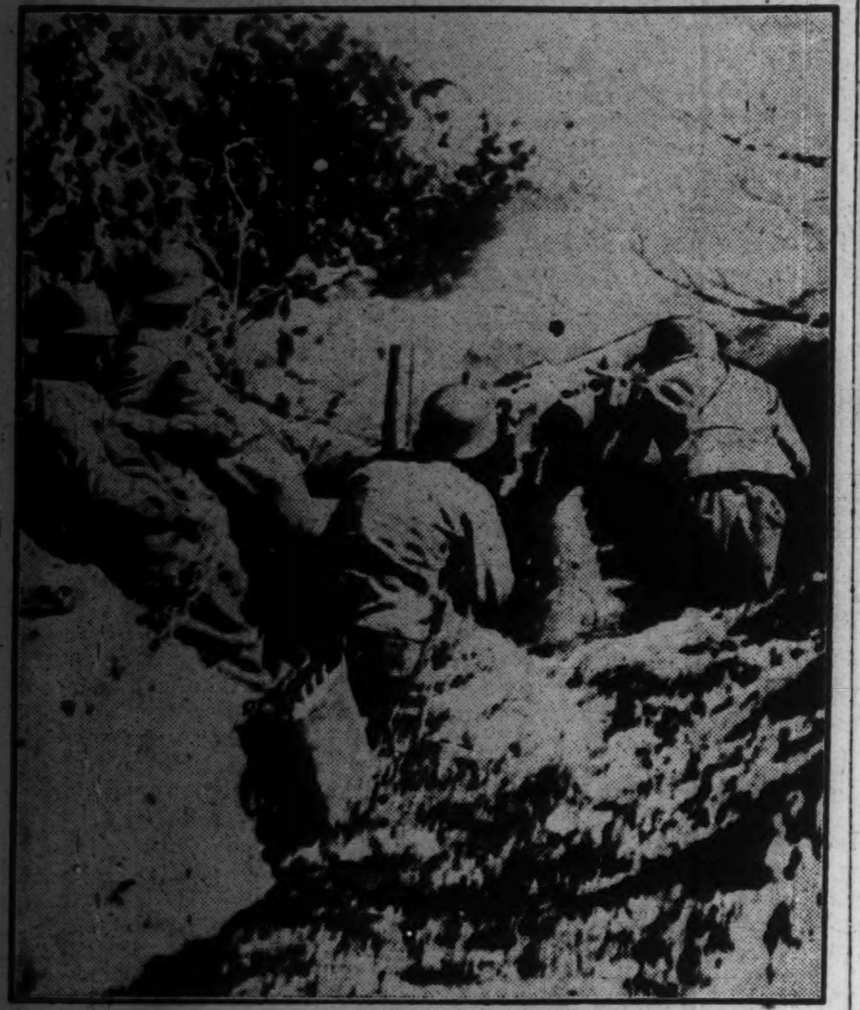
EVENING
Nippon Times

Fight With Firmness,
Build With Kindness

No. 15,724 TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen

33 Journalists Arrested In U.S.

Blasting Soviet Positions



Reich forces on the Eastern Front are finding little respite even with the thermometer registering many degrees below zero due to the counter-attacks being launched by the Soviet troops. Shown above is a German artillery unit hammering away at a Soviet objective.

Press Comments

Thursday, January 7

MAINICHI—Silly White Paper; Ever-Active Front
ASAHI—Attention on Gibraltar
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Roosevelt's Trickery

Silly White Paper

MAINICHI—The political world of the United States just now seems to be considerably stirred by the ridiculous literature published by Secretary of State Cordell Hull in the form of a white paper. It purports to examine the foreign relations of the United States for the last 10 years and to lay the blame for the current world war on Germany, Italy and Nippon. We do not know its exact contents, so that we are in the dark as to precisely what tortuous chain of reasoning the United States authorities have strung out to reach such a conclusion but judging from the conclusion as it stands we can imagine the crudity and vulgarity of the examination and interpretation of the facts forming the substance of the white paper.

It appears that this white paper is unconvincing even to Americans. Senator Taft, son of the late President Taft, has made the disclosure that Hull had reported to the British Embassy in Washington just one week before the Pearl Harbor disaster that there no longer was any room for diplomatic negotiations with Nippon and the matter had therefore been turned over to the army and navy. This can mean only one thing: that the United States had decided to go to war with Nippon even while the diplomatic negotiations were still going on. But was it not the United States which brought the negotiations to such a pass? Does he mean to say that the responsibility for a war breaking out simply because Nippon would not kowtow to the United States lies with Nippon? Hull ought to study the Roberts Report before commenting on Pearl Harbor.

As regards the remote causes of the war, does he mean to claim that the last 10 years of American-Nippon relations is a history of Nippon oppression of the United States? Probably he uses the same logic or lack of it in shifting the blame to Germany and Italy for the European War. How is he to explain the consistent American policy toward Nippon since the Russo-Japanese War? What does he say of American tyranny over Germany and Italy for the past 24 years since the last Great War? Hull passes for a gentleman in the United States but he is not ashamed to publish such a ridiculous document.

Perhaps it may be said in mitigation that the white paper was published not for the intelligent foreign observer but purely for home consumption to camouflage the defeat after defeat the United States is suffering on all fronts. Nippon, Germany and Italy have only to go forward with a crystal clear conscience.

Ever-Active Front

MAINICHI—New Year has come to the front but there the calendar is as if it does not exist. Our air force beat back the enemy planes that came attacking the Solomon Islands and New Guinea between the year end and the initial days of this month. The war is no respecter of holidays, for in the Aleutians, too, fierce engagements took place between the air arms of Nippon and the United States. In them, too, we have gained splendid results.

In China, also, our air force conducted air raids on important enemy bases, such as Kweilin, Shaokwan, Yunan, etc., so as to frustrate counter-offensive plots of the enemy. Our land forces are bringing terrific pressure to bear on the enemy in the Tapieh Mountains and other areas.

In the extreme front, too, the iron defense of Nippon has shown the stuff it is made of. The Imperial Forces which had been holding the British at bay across Mt. Arakan on the western border of Burma and consolidating their defense bit by bit utterly defeated the British in a battle near Akyab. The battle lasted from December 27 to 31. Unable to withstand the rapid and furious Nippon offensive, the enemy had abandoned Burma and fled into the interior of India some six months ago.

Of late, in India, the main strategic base of the British in the west, the food supply has grown extremely tight and prices have risen inordinately high, so that the living of the people has become extremely difficult and anti-British sentiment is steadily mounting. Such a situation cannot but affect the morale of the sepoys. The British are barely managing to hold them down by their typical cajolery, tricks and force.

The enemy is persisting in its counter-offensive in spite of such danger within its camp. Pitted against it is the unmatchable fighting men of Nippon. The enemy may try again and again to wrest back Burma but its fate is an Akyab after Akyab.

Attention on Gibraltar

ASAHI—Along with much talk on the activities of the British fleet at the Gibraltar naval station there have come reports of a conference at that place between Major-General Dwight Eisenhower, commander of the anti-Axis forces in North Africa, and the British Governor-General of Gibraltar Major-General F. N. Mason MacFarlane, the Governor-General of Malta General Viscount John Gort and British Ambassador to Spain Samuel Hoare. The Governor-General of Malta has left for London to report on the result of the conference to his home Government.

In connection with these events it is recalled that late in December the British paper Daily Mail declared that the objective of the Axis was no longer Stalingrad but Gibraltar. The ground for this surmise is that the Germans and Italians have left the eastern front as it is, on the whole, and a powerful German force has been concentrated at the northern foot of the Pyrenees by way of transferring the main strength of the Axis forces in the southern and western parts of Europe, giving rise to the fear on the part of the Anglo-American camp of a German offensive on Gibraltar.

The matter is a strategic secret known only to the Axis High Command and we have no information as to whether the British paper has guessed right or wrong but it is a patent fact that the Anglo-American

(Continued on Page 2)

German Planes Smash Soviet Supply Artery

Moscow Troopers Still Continuing Counter-Attacks

Domei

STOCKHOLM, January 6.—The German air force yesterday dealt annihilative blows on various establishments along the Murmansk Railway which constitutes a powerful commissary line of the Soviet forces, while the artillery corps shot down 21 enemy planes that attacked an air base located in the sector in the middle stream of the Don River.

In the northern part of the Eastern Front, the Soviet forces are still continuing their offensive operations but have so far suffered serious damages in men and material before the terrific counter-attacks of the Reich forces.

The Soviet war communique issued this noon stated that there was nothing now on the central and northern fronts.

In the central sector, the German forces launched an offensive and annihilated Red cavalry troops. At Velki-luki, the Germans destroyed nine enemy tanks.

On January 5, the German forces met in a severe clash southeast of Lake Ilmen with a powerful Soviet force that launched an attack under the protection of tank corps and succeeded in driving them back.

Close Fighting Continued

The war situation in the southern portions of the Eastern Front, from Stalingrad to the central Caucasus, is a continuation of close fighting through day and night, it is reported from the field.

The alleged plan of the Soviets in the same sectors, as reported, is to push westward along the Stalingrad-Krasnodar railway. Some other Soviet units are to move northwest via Nalichik in the central Caucasus so that Rostov will be attacked from that direction.

In a zone, 120 miles southwest of Stalingrad, it is further reported, both Soviet and Reich armies are striving to hold their positions with reinforcement by new recruits on both sides. The situation in the same sector was reported today in the official war bulletin of the Red troops as having become very difficult with the German's gradually increasing in their fighting power.

A message from the German military quarters in this connection said

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ENEMY PLANS TO INVADE SPAIN, CRETE AND GREECE

U.S., British Leaders Scheme at Gibraltar

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, January 6.—Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in French Territory in North Africa, British Ambassador Sir Samuel Hoare to Spain, and General Viscount John Gort, Governor of Malta, held a conference at Gibraltar yesterday.

At this conference, the question of the supply routes for relieving the existing difficulties facing the British and American fronts, and also the possibility of opening new military operations are said to have been discussed.

Also it is said that concrete opinions were exchanged at the conference concerning plans for invading into Spain, Crete and Greece.

Hurley Leaves for Cairo

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Brigadier-General Patrick J. Hurley of the United States Army, who had recently been visiting the Soviet Union and was particularly very active at Moscow and Kuibishev, left the Soviet Union by air yesterday and upon reaching Bagdad the same day, immediately departed for Cairo, it is reported from Cairo.

Upon arrival at Cairo, Hurley was silent on his mission to the Soviet Union. Once he flew to Australia on a secret mission for the United States Government.

HOLIDAY BRINGS WOE TO SYDNEY

37,000 Workers Refuse to Work On New Years

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—The Australian Government cancelled the new year holiday on January 1 and ordered the operation of all factories on that day in order to cooperate with the United States and Britain for increasing wartime production. However, this order was not obeyed by the workers and many of them absented themselves from their plants.

According to a report reaching here from Sydney, factory workers who disobeyed the order and failed to report for work on January 1 reached 37,000. The Government, up to January 5, ordered 111 of those absentees to appear before court to be tried for violating the National Defense Law.

More of those who failed to come to work on January 1 are expected to be tried.

Farming Industry Suffers
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, January 6.—Australian industries particularly agriculture are confronted with a grave crisis due to a labor shortage ever-mounting with the progress of the war, it was disclosed by a broadcast from Australia intercepted here on Monday.

In the opinion of Australian Minister of Labor E. J. Ward, the broadcast reports, the agricultural industry in Australia has been thrown into a panic by the dire shortage of plantation hands for most of the younger generation has been dispatched to the first lines, while the aged and women remaining at home are working in the war industries.

As a means to meet this labor shortage, a plan has been contemplated to move Negroes and Italian internees in the United States and to use them in harvest time. However, this plan has failed to materialize since an outcry was raised against it as such is against the "White Australia" principle.

Also a view was expressed by some quarters to transport from the United States Nipponese internees. However, in view of the fact that the United States too is using these Nipponese laborers due to its own labor shortage, the plan has been given up.

As the last resort, therefore, a plan was mapped out to transport Chinese coolies. However, this scheme has received a setback because of a shortage of bottoms. After all, the Australian agriculture will suffer from an extreme shortage of labor, it was admitted by Ward.

Meanwhile, the Australian Air Minister, A. S. Drakeford, bemoaning the lack of enthusiasm on the part of the young men to enrol in the service stated:

"Hitherto, in recruiting its members the Australian Air Force has adopted the volunteer system. However, so far not a single man has volunteered. In other words, our policy is an utter failure. Hereafter, we will be obliged to adopt compulsory military service to obtain necessary personnel."

Casey, Hull Confer

Domei

LISBON, January 5.—Richard Casey, British Minister to West Asia, now visiting Washington, called on Secretary of State Cordell Hull today to discuss political and military questions respecting West Asia. Casey also conferred with General George C. Marshall, United States Chief of Staff yesterday. It is reported that he will also confer with Harry Hopkins, Chief of the Production Planning Board, Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, and other high officials of the United States Government.

Chungking Mission Pocketing Failure, Departs for Home

Domei

NANKING, January 6.—The cold reception he received in Washington circles and his failure to secure increased aid from the United States are the immediate reasons for the sudden departure yesterday from Washington of General Hsiung Shih-hui, the chief delegate of Chungking's military mission to the United States, according to information received here. Reports received through other sources reveal that the differences of opinion between General Hsiung Shih-hui and Soong Mei-lin, wife of Chiang Kai-Shek, also contributed to his decision to return home. General Hsiung Shih-hui is expected to arrive in Chungking in the latter part of this month, it was said.

BUDGET FOR 1943-44 GAZETTED IN THAILAND

Government Investments See Rise

Thailand's budget for the fiscal year 1943-44, which was passed by the Assembly of the People's Representatives last November, was published on Tuesday in a special issue of the official gazette, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Bangkok, according to Domei.

According to the official gazette, the estimated revenue is 148,837,961 bahts, while the estimated expenditure 148,697,769 bahts, showing a decrease of about 17,000,000 bahts each as compared with the figures for the fiscal year 1942-43.

Meanwhile, the estimated figure for Government investments, is 1,297,593 bahts.

The national defense outlay of 40,377,125 bahts and the domestic expense of 27,195,918 bahts are the main items of the estimated expenditure.

According to the paper, the most noteworthy item is the increase in the estimated Government investments. This increase has been chiefly caused by the establishment of various national policy companies, including the Thai Mining and Rubber Company, and also by the birth of the Central Bank of Thailand.

The Government investments will be met by public loans and from the reserve fund of the Finance Ministry. The increase in investments, it is noted, reflects the economic reorganization of Thailand after the country broke away from dependence on Anglo-American capital.

Reich, Manchou Plan Exchange Broadcasts

Domei

HSINKING, January 6.—In order to promote further the existing cordial relations between Germany and Manchoukuo through culture, a complete agreement of views has been reached between the two countries for the commencement of exchange radio broadcasts in the near future, it was learned today.

A formal agreement is slated to be signed between the representatives of the Manchurian Telephone and Telegraph Company and the German Radio Company on or about January 15 which falls on the first anniversary of the signing of a similar arrangement between Manchoukuo and Italy.

Nippon Soldiers Lauded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—The superiority of the physical strength of Nippon soldiers was praised by Lieutenant-Colonel Warren Currier of the United States Army General Staff, who was once a student in Nippon, writing in the Infantry Journal. "Nippon soldiers are very simple and frugal in diet as well as in clothing," writes the American officer. "Nevertheless, they have marvelous physical strength. They can cover 30 miles in 24 consecutive hours. "I once witnessed the Imperial Forces on maneuvers and saw infantrymen cover the distance of 122 miles in only 72 hours, with only four hours rest. "Also, they are not afraid of death. This has been proven in the current war."

Indo-China Government Given Virtual Self-Rule

U.S. WAR PLANS FAIL TO CLICK

Shortage of Facilities, Manpower Biggest Snag

Yomiuri-Hochi

BUENOS AIRES, January 4.—America's greatest worry at this time of her pronounced effort to turn the tide of the current war lies to all intents and purposes in the apparent discrepancies existing between the astronomical figures displayed in all of her undertakings and the actualities which stand in the way of making the huge figures possible.

It is based on her boasted rich natural resources that the American leaders in Washington are introducing their megalomaniac figures in all projects. In realizing these figures, however, they must face shortage of facilities and manpower. The larger the figures, the more friction must the drafters of the figures experience with the actual forces working behind the political, economic and social systems of the country.

Among the many difficulties confronting the United States leaders at present, one of the most acute is the shortage of labor in all fields. The same problem is now proving to be the bone of contention between the Washington Government and Congressional quarters.

There is, in this connection, the projected expansion of America's fighting forces, especially of her army. The project has been strongly opposed by many Congressmen on grounds that the measure will cause conspicuous dearth of manpower in other lines of activity, especially in the field of wartime production.

The American army authorities are reported to be laying out a plan to create an army of 7,500,000 by the end of 1943, which will pull up the total strength of the land forces to 13,000,000. Those who oppose the project allege that it will paralyze the country's productive power.

Even Donald Nelson, chief of the Wartime Production Bureau, as if endorsing what is being asserted by those opposing the Government, warned the people with the remark that things had come to such a pass that every time some plan is made, some cut should be made in other enterprises now going on.

The recent article, "Will America's Army be too big?" by Major Seversky, noted air expert, is heighlighted below:

"In former days, one munition worker could produce arms enough

(Continued on Paget 2)

U.S. ENDEAVORS TO WOO MADRID WITH PROMISES

Patter Sees Head of Spanish Morocco

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, January 6.—Major-General George S. Patter, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in Morocco, suddenly flew to Spanish Morocco, North Africa, yesterday and conferred with General Orgaz, Spanish High Commissioner, at Tetuan, capital of Spanish Morocco.

Major-General Patter assured the Spanish High Commissioner that the United States will respect the political and territorial neutrality of Spanish Morocco as already announced by President Roosevelt.

This attitude of the United States Government to Spanish Morocco has given an impression that there is something sinister behind what the United States proposes, according to information received from Tangier.

The situation is believed to have become very serious in view of the fact that although Spain declared that the Tangier International Zone had already been protectorate territory, the British and American authorities, however, have made no protest whatever and are quite silent on the question.

Vichy Approves New Measure for East Asia Colony

Yomiuri-Hochi

SAIGON, January 6.—French Indo-China has decided to manage hereafter its political and military affairs without previous negotiations with the Vichy Government and to this decision, the Vichy Government has given approval.

It has been urgently desired from various quarters that French Indo-China take new steps by its own initiative to cope with the new situation in view of the fact that its communications with the home Government have recently become very difficult and frequent delays and troubles are liable so long as it sticks to the principle of conducting its diplomatic policies in accordance with the instructions from the Vichy Government.

The above move is indicative of French Indo-China's intention to cooperate with Nippon as "Indo-China of Greater East Asia" now that this colony has virtually left the position of a French colony under the direct jurisdiction of the home Government. It also implies the expansion of the Governor-General's power and, viewed economically, points to Indo-China's increased dependence on the economic bloc of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

From a military point of view, the move action indicates the colony is going to take steps at its own initiative in accordance with the Joint Defense Alliance with Nippon.

French Indo-China has turned radically in the direction of closer cooperation with Nippon since the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. The decision to manage political and military affairs independently will contribute much to the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and also to the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is generally considered that hereafter the negotiations between Nippon and Indo-China will be carried out more smoothly and that this French colony will be able to make a new start as "French Indo-China of Greater East Asia" free from the turbulent situation in Europe.

Reich Magazine Prints Edition on Gen. Oshima

Reflecting ever-increasing affection of the German people for Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Nippon Ambassador to Berlin, the Woche, a popular German weekly magazine, recently issued a "General Oshima Number," the Mainichi reported in its morning edition today, according to Domei.

The Mainichi reprinted a picture from the German magazine in which Ambassador Oshima stands smiling in the center of many Germans.

General Oshima's friendship with the Germans dates as far back as the time of World War I, the German magazine revealed in its article appearing in the Oshima number.

A certain young Nippon officer, who consoled a group of German captives at the time of the previous World War with the kind words: "You are rather the guests of Nippon and you need not think that you are captives," was none other than the present General Oshima himself, the German magazine disclosed.

U.S. Casualties Announced

Mainichi

LISBON, January 6.—The casualties of the United States forces since the beginning of the present war was put at 61,126, in an announcement by the United States Wartime Information Bureau, according to a report reaching here from Washington.

Married Canadians Called

LISBON.—All married men in Canada between the ages of 19 and 25 will henceforth be called up for military service, according to reports from Ottawa. Until now married men of all ages had been exempted.

Editor of 'Time' Included in List— Congress Opens

Mainichi

ZURICH, January 5.—Thirty-three editors of newspapers and magazines published in the United States, including Time, were arrested by United States authorities yesterday, on the ground that they were exercising evil influence on social morality, it is reported from New York.

Congress Session Open

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—At the opening of the 78th Congress of the United States today, Speaker Rayburn of the House of Representatives said in his address, "The 77th Congress was the wartime Congress but the 78th Congress is the Victory Congress," it is reported from Washington.

To Oppose More Power

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—The Republicans in the session of Congress scheduled to be opened today at Washington will clarify their attitude toward the Government by supporting its war efforts but absolutely oppose the Government move to increase the authority of the President.

The Republican Party, according to the party leader in Congress, Thomas E. Martin, will hold the present Congressional session to the following principles:

1. Efforts will be made to check those Congressmen who are inclined to give full powers to the President, thereby to hold in Congressional hands the authority peculiar to the legislature.
2. Government moves will be strictly watched so that it will not spend more money than is urgently required.
3. The system of constitutional government will be maintained at all cost. The move to cancel freedom of speech will be fought.
4. Increases in taxes will be admitted as a whole, but any such taxes as will hamper the spontaneous growth of industry will be opposed.
5. Great cut will be advocated in Government expenditures which are not deemed urgent. Abolishing of those government organs not directly connected with war prosecution will be pushed.
6. Motion will be introduced for the formation of a special congressional commission to deliberate on affairs that will come up after the war.

Postpones Budget Talk

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—The 78th session of the United States Congress was opened this afternoon, but President Roosevelt's secretary announced that the issue of the Presidential budget message to Congress would be postponed until January 11.

The military expenditures to be announced in the coming Presidential message for the next fiscal year are reported to reach about $100,000,000,000. In order to meet such an astronomical figure of military expenditure, the Government is compelled to levy extremely heavy new taxes.

Republican members of Congress are preparing to attack such an enormous budget and it is already expected that the present Congressional session will experience heated discussions.

Foe Ship Sunk in Arctic

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—A German submarine operating in the Arctic Ocean torpedoed and sank an enemy transport of the 5,000-ton class, it was announced today by the German High Command.

R.A.F. Loses 120 Planes

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—In air raids carried out on the German mainland during December, the British Air Force lost 120 planes, it was admitted yesterday by the British Air Ministry.

Poilus Mobilized in W. Africa

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—All the French reservists in French West Africa who were demobilized in 1940 will be again mobilized shortly, it was announced today by the French West Africa military authorities, according to a dispatch reaching here from Dakar.

PAPERS IN INDIA CALL ON STRIKE

Protest Against Oppression--

150 Involved

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—Indian journals suspended publication simultaneously today, as a silent protest against the Indian Government for its oppressive measures against newspaper circles.

In this connection, a Reuters dispatch from New Delhi reported today as follows:

"About 150 newspapers managed by Indians suspended publication today as a silent protest against the suppression of certain information. Among them are English as well as native language papers.

"The Statesman in Calcutta is continuing publication, and has declared that it is ready to mediate between the Indian Government and the newspaper world. Admitting the fact that relations between the Government and Indian journals have been anything but smooth, the Statesman stated that the newspaper world has suffered many troubles."

It is to be noted in this connection that the Statesman is an English paper which is generally considered an organ of Indian Government and as such, its criticism against the Government is indicative of the seriousness of the situation.

Oppression Was Cause

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 5.—Rebelling at the merciless oppression and unnecessarily harsh censorship on the part of the British authorities, all Indian newspapers have decided to begin a general strike from tomorrow by suspending their issues, according to a dispatch received here from New Delhi.

In this connection it is recalled that since the start of the anti-British movement by the National Congress Party last summer, many Indian journals, including the paper owned by Mahatma Gandhi, were suspended or suppressed in connection with the anti-British campaign.

Since there have been constant disputes between the British Government in India and the Indian State governments, and more recently, Indian journals refused to carry New Year messages of the high officials of the British Government or the news of their promotions, all of which have led to the present climax.

Present indications are that the dispute will continue as long as the British Government in India does not change its attitude.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

camp, which two months ago spread the propaganda that it would make Algeria and Tunisia its springboards for landing operations in southern Europe, especially Italy, has now come to tremble with fear lest the Axis forces should launch an attack on Gibraltar.

The situation in North Africa, too, as British papers themselves admit, is not at all to the liking of the United States or Britain. Premier General Jan C. Smuts of South Africa a few days ago declared that he expected the Anglo-American forces to drive the Axis fighting machine out of North Africa at the outset of the year. The war situation there up to January 5 gives no warrant for any such supposition. The Anglo-American forces are still checked by the Germans in Tunisia, while the rebel French under General Giraud, who should be most experienced in Tunisian campaigning, are continuing to retreat in the area southwest of Kairwan. There is also unrest among the peoples of French Morocco and Algeria, what with frequent executions by firing squads of inhabitants opposed to the anti-Axis camp, arrests and the grave food situation.

The Balkans again are mentioned as an area in which new war developments are possible this month, but it remains to be seen whether the Anglo-American forces will now immediately undertake such a campaign. At any rate, it is inconceivable that the Balkans should assume any such importance in this war as they did in the last Great War. The African continent has taken the place of the Balkans. The current war is being fought on a really worldwide scale and the party that is particularly confronted with its rise or fall is the British Empire. Thus the campaigns to secure the great routes of the world will be most important for the whole course of the war. General Smuts in attaching such importance to Africa and the Mediterranean may be considered to have his finger on the vital spots of British Empire defense. From the same point of view, Gibraltar, which commands the entrance to or exit from the western Mediterranean, must be regarded as of the highest importance this year. We must also consider that Britain is not likely to pass over the strategic importance of the Balearic Isles, situated as they are between Gibraltar and Corsica and Sardinia in the western Mediterranean. At such a time, it is a timely step that the German Government has taken in appointing Herr von Moltke, a diplomat of proven ability, as the new ambassador to Spain to offset the activities of the crafty British Ambassador Samuel Hoare.

U.S. Officer's Suggestion to Use Poison Gas Blasted in Shanghai

Tokyo Shimbun

SHANGHAI, January 6.—The Shanghai Evening Post yesterday severely criticized the Americans for their inhuman ambition in connection with the statement by Major-General William Porter, a United States officer engaged in ammunition production, who recently declared that the current war will be terminated in a short period if poison gas is used at the fronts.

The Shanghai journal's editorial written by Lieutenant Uno, in gist, follows:

"William Porter blamed the British forces for their abstention from using poison gas in the Malai Campaign. If the present belligerents had used poison gas, all of the European peoples would have been killed.

"The belligerent countries, while developing modern arms to the highest extent and using various novel weapons on all fronts, have maintained the morality to refrain from using poison gas. Nippon, of course, is determined not to use it as a direct means of fighting.

"The Americans have boasted the greatness of their civilization but it is evident that the alleged high civilization of the Americans is fast declining and degenerating. Even the savages living in jungles, be it noted, are alive to morality and humanity, which they are maintaining even at the sacrifice of their lives.

"Porter has urged the use of poison gas on the ground that America has not signed the International Treaty prohibiting the use of this terrible weapon. It is true that none can assert definitely that the wars in subsequent centuries will be terminated without the using of gases. The American officer, however, is fully qualified to be sentenced to death some day at the court of International Law, for making such a suggestion.

"Whatever hardships she may encounter, Nippon will continue to fight for final victory in the name of Bushido, the code of warriors who esteem honor."

To Musicalize 100 Poems

Greatly moved by a patriotic song composed by the late Mitsuhei Tomobayashi, famous patriot of the Yedo Period, contained in the newly-selected 100 poems by Nippon poets, a young musician of the name of Tsuneo Murai, teacher of the 1st Okayama Middle School, Okayama, is going to set the 100 poems to music, reports the Mainichi. Mr. Murai has already set to music six poems by Kakimotono Hitomaro, Naga Okumaro, and other ancient poets. It is further reported that all the compositions will be made public at a meeting in the Uchiyamashita National School, Okayama, on January 23 at 6:30 p.m.

Roosevelt's Trickery

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The 78th session of the American Congress has been opened. As usual, Roosevelt is slated to deliver a message relative to general affairs and budget and thus to clarify his policy for the prosecution of war.

It is believed that the American President, shelving his responsibility for challenging Nippon, will demand adjustment in the people's consumption, lowering of living standard, increase in taxes and enforcement of a large-scale munitions production expansion by requisitioning the services of several million men in order to attain his imperialistic ambition. Today, when the United States has suffered repeated setbacks simply because the leaders' miscalculated Nippon's real strength, there is no alternative for the President but to appeal to each and every American for his cooperation toward establishing a wartime structure.

In order to rationalize such a situation, Roosevelt issued a white paper, but instead of having a favorable effect, it is revealed that it gave rise to a severe public criticism. This is really tragi-comic. In vindicating the Pearl Harbor debacle, the President must confess the crushing defeat if there was no negligence on the part of the military authorities: on the other hand, if there was, the responsibility for challenging Nippon recklessly will be very grave indeed.

Meanwhile, it may not be far from correct anticipation if the criticism and attack are concentrated on the President by members of the Senate and the House of Representatives newly elected during the recently held intermediary election.

In addition to a big burden in war production caused by the Lease-Lend Act, munitions must be sent to American soldiers dispatched to Europe, Africa, India and other fronts. If the situation progresses at the current rate, all indications show that the United States will have its hands full even if all available men are mobilized for production. As if to verify this fact, the aid to Chungking is fast dwindling and the Chinese mission sent to Washington for negotiations for more aid is leaving the American capital, no better than the time they left Chungking.

The shortage in food is also acute in the United States. In Detroit, the people were obliged to spend Christmas without meat while a shortage of milk, butter, cheese, flour, vegetables, etc., is experienced in various other States.

Roosevelt may be likened to a man who, by completely ignoring his death sentence, is reveling while he can.

BRITISHERS ROB INDIANS OF FOOD

Taking Out Cereals From Country to Feed Own Troops

Domei

BANGKOK, January 6.—British atrocity of depriving India of foodstuffs, which is resulting in mass starvation, was disclosed by the Indian Independence League in its broadcast made today.

"When several million Indians are facing starvation," said the broadcast, "the Britishers are heartless in exporting from India its cereals in enormous quantities, as admitted by New Delhi broadcasts.

"This means that the Britishers should be held responsible for depriving the Indians of food. During the past five months of the anti-British disturbance, Britain murdered several thousands of Indian patriots.

"However, more atrocious will be the murder plan under way for starving the Indian masses all over India. Atrocious and heartless they are, the Britishers themselves are admitting that the districts of Punjab, Bengal, Bombay and Madras are being confronted with a serious dearth of food.

Must Seek Food

"In India can be produced at least 27,000,000 tons of wheat and far larger quantities of other cereals. Yet, the Indians who produced these cereals must seek food.

"In complete defiance of starvation, the Britishers are taking out of India food needed to feed the Indian masses. The Britishers are nothing but murderers of the Indians.

"Why is India confronted with starvation? It is because the Britishers stay in India, they brought into India American troops, and the Britishers are feeding their colleagues fleeing into India from other parts of East Asia.

"Moreover, Britain is feeding its troops in the Middle East and West Asia on food the Britishers carried out from India, and they intend to gather food in Iran and Iraq in preparation for their possible evacuation of India.

"Hypocritical Britishers may claim that they are exporting from India food to feed several thousands of Indian troops who were dispatched to West Asia. However, even if they are, they are not in a position to assert that the Indians are engaged willingly in the Britishers' aggression war.

"The Britishers' attitude toward India, is, in a word, 'Indians, obey our oppressive orders and assist us in our aggression war, or be ready to die.'"

Chile to Clarify Shortly Its New Foreign Policy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—Following the return to Santiago of Chilean Home Minister Raul Morales yesterday evening to report to president Juan Antonio Rios the result of his negotiations with the Washington Government, it is observed here that the Chilean Government may shortly decide upon a new foreign policy.

On his way from Washington, Home Minister Morales is reported to have conferred with Argentine President Ramons S. Castillo, and simultaneously, the Chilean Ambassador to Italy departed for his homeland.

However, in view of the fact that the reorientation of its foreign policy needs the approval of its Congress, it will take some time before final decision is made by the Chilean Government, it is also reported.

DAKAR VISITED BY GEN. GIRAUD

Inspects Defense-- De Gaulle Is Expected Soon

Domei

LISBON, January 6.—General Henri Giraud, head of the puppet French Government in North Africa, arrived at Dakar from Algiers Tuesday to inspect the defenses of the port, a report from Dakar revealed today.

On arriving at Dakar, the report said, Giraud visited French officers and men disarmed there on the conclusion of a truce between France and Germany, and instructed them to return to their old unit. The visit was made with General Pierre Boisson, pretender to the title of Commander-in-Chief of the French Garrison in Dakar.

In this connection, British propaganda reports, that General Charles de Gaulle, head of the De Gaullist regime in London, will shortly come over to North Africa to confer with General Giraud and other rebel French leaders there.

The alleged conference among the French traitors, however, will not take place as early as expected, a radio report from an enemy source proclaimed. This message added that Albert Lebrun, former French President, recently arrived in Morocco. His mission, the message stated, was to make himself the chief of the rebel French Government, assisted by two traitor generals, Giraud and de Gaulle.

Squabble Over N. Africa

By Arrangement with the Asahi

(Special to the Nippon Times)

ROME, January 5.—To all indications, the political situation in North Africa has not turned favorable in the slightest degree to the Anglo-Saxon Camps with the De Gaullist and Giraud factions, backed by Britain and America respectively, still at odds.

After the assassination of Admiral Jean F. Darlan, London was active in bringing about the collaboration of General Henri Giraud and General Charles de Gaulle. In the background, however, existed Britain's sinister design to support and strengthen the influence of General de Gaulle to combat America's political supremacy in North Africa.

This was evident in the De Gaulle Giraud Agreement Plan mapped out on the instigation of Prime Minister Churchill, which provided the following items:

1. General de Gaulle shall be recognized as the leader of all the French colonies.

2. The seat of the Committee of France shall be removed from London to Algiers.

3. General Giraud shall maintain, as before, his position of Commander-in-Chief of French Colonial Forces.

4. General Georges Catroux, De Gaullist representative in Syria and Lebanon, shall be appointed High Commissioner in North Africa.

The Giraud camp in North Africa became indignant at this London Plan. Subsequently, the whole of North Africa veered in the direction of a pro-American, anti-British policy.

Thus, General de Gaulle's proposal for an interview with General Giraud either in Algiers or somewhere in Equatorial Africa received no response from North Africa.

Sensitively observing the situation, the American authorities in Algiers made a "coercive" statement that if General de Gaulle visits the United States without having acknowledged the present position of General Giraud, thus leaving the conflict unsolved, President Roosevelt will refuse to interview him.

About the same time, the New York Times declared that America will not acknowledge the existence of any French regime before the termination of the War.

Such a situation blasted the intention of General de Gaulle to proceed to North Africa.

In the meantime, Britain has shown a positive ambition toward Africa by appointing MacMillan as Minister of North Africa, while the United States, to all appearances, will spur its ambition of economic encroachment into North Africa behind the flimsy screen of military cooperation.

Genghis Khan Rites Held

Domei

KALGAN, January 6.—A ceremony commemorating Genghis Khan's accession to the Throne many centuries ago was held in the Council room of the General Affairs Office of the Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia here from 10 a.m. today with the attendance of all of the Government officials.

The ceremony was held not only to commemorate the stirring achievements of the great Mongol leader, but also to call the people's attention to the important part Mengchiang is playing in the War of Greater East Asia.

ENEMY AIRMEN POOR IN TACTIC

No Match Against Marksmanship of Nippon Pilots

Domei

UNDISCLOSED JAPANESE BASE, January 6.—Backed by knowledge gleaned from actual experiences in aerial combats with enemy fighters over Chittagong, Tinsukia, Yunnan, Feni and Calcutta, a Commander of an Imperial Air Squadron today declared that enemy pilots are weak in tactical prowess, while their marksmanship likewise is indisputably inferior to that of the Nipponese airmen.

The Commander said that insufficiency of education and training are characteristic of the whole enemy air force in India and China, which is estimated to be about 600 fighting planes.

"The enemy's training is negligible compared with the rigorous practice every member of the Imperial Air Force must undergo," he added.

"After barely receiving one-third to one-half of the education which members of the Imperial Air Force receive, enemy airmen are sent out to the front."

Poor in Combat Tactic

"We are greatly surprised to find them inferior in combat technique, although its rather natural under such circumstances," the Commander continued, pointing out that pilots are supposed to have received training in aerial combat but actual fighting cannot be conducted according to set rules.

"For example," the Commander went on to say, "when our plane sideslips away from the enemy's prescribed form of head-on attack, the enemy is often at a total loss as to what he should do with the result that he readily falls victim to our tactic. In short, they know preparatory tactics, but lack the higher technique of executing adroit split-second maneuvers."

Pointing out that satisfactory results in actual aerial engagements arise only from a fusion of well-trained men and excellent equipment, the Commander revealed that the technique of the Nipponese pilots has been and is improving along with the steady improvement in equipment. Thus, he stated the Nipponese have been able to build up a peerless air force such as Nippon has now.

The fundamental weakness of the enemy's fighting plane force lies in its sole reliance on excellent materials without emphasis on their fighting spirit as, on the other hand, stressed by the Nipponese. It requires no argument to determine which side scores better hits, the Commander declared, pointing out that Nipponese pilots fire at close range upon their objective while the enemy shoots from a distance of several hundred meters.

Although we have blasted the enemy on numerous occasions, we are losing no time in ceaseless training of our personnel, the Commander asserted.

U.S. War Plans Fail to Click

(Continued From Page 1)

for 20 servicemen. Later, in the age of Napoleon it was customary for one worker to be assigned to produce arms for one soldier. Still later, at the time of the First European War, the situation changed and six workmen were needed to provide one soldier with arms.

"In the present war, it is so arranged that as many as 18 munition workers are mobilized to equip a single fighter at the front.

"Now, to equip the projected 13,000,000 army men in this country, there must be 234,000,000 workers employed at munition plants for the forces to be effectively engaged in war activities. In other words, the number of the workers needed will more than double the present population of this country!

"Captain Oliver Lyttleton, British Minister of War Production, disclosed in his recent press interview that the American soldiers in Britain had been sent there with shipping at the rate of 10 ton per soldier. According to his computation, our country will require a huge number of ships in her projected sending of 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 troops to various strategic positions in the Pacific."

Roosevelt Calls Meeting

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, January 6.—The Pacific Military Conference was opened by President Roosevelt at the White House today, it is reported from Washington. At the conference were present British Ambassador to Washington, Lord Halifax, New Zealand Minister to the United States, Walter Nash, and others. The world war situation was said to have been thoroughly discussed among them.

U.S. Flyers With Chungking Crooks Indulge in Large-Scale Smuggling

Domei

CANTON, January 6.—United States airmen who have been dispatched to Chungking are indulging in large-scale smuggling of watches, cameras, fountainpens and other similar articles, in concert with Chungking leaders and profiteers, according to a Chinese who arrived here from Kweilin recently.

As these articles sell like wildfire in Chungking, owing to a severe shortage, American fliers, with the understanding of H. H. Kung, Chungking Finance Minister, have started smuggling on a large-scale, the Chinese stated, adding, rich men in Chungking are buying fountainpens at unbelievably exorbitant prices.

BURMESE WOMEN FORM BODY TO AID WOUNDED

Mrs. Ba Maung Heads Notable Organization

Domei

RANGOON, January 6.—For the purpose of extending aid to the war wounded, a Women's Volunteer Relief Association has been organized by the wives of high Burmese officials including Madam U Ba Maung, wife of the Chief Administrator of the Central Administrative Organ of Burma.

The move for the formation of the association was proposed at a recent meeting of prominent ladies held at the official residence of the Chief Administrator, when Madam Ba Maung forwarded the motion which follows:

"Burma is now a fighting zone. While the Imperial Forces are fighting hard not to allow the enemy to enter this country again, we, Burmese, cannot afford to live easy lives. Those who cannot take part in the battle should fulfil their duties on the home front to bring their war to a victory."

Unanimous approval was given the motion by the attendants at the conference and the organization was subsequently formed by the wives of the chiefs of all departments of the Administrative Organ and of other officials.

The association will be expanded to include all women of Burma in the future. The organization will take charge of the collection and distribution of relief funds and will look after the medical treatment to the wounded.

It is noted in this connection that the Central Administrative Organ is preparing to organize a Citizens' Volunteer Defense Corps under the guidance of the Nippon Military Administration to strengthen anti-air raid defense by the Burmese people.

Kyoto Celebrity Passes

Count Kintaka Nishiyotsutsuji, 65, Lieutenant-General, retired, and Ex-Member of the House of Peers, died on Monday evening at his residence at Naka Kawara-cho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto. Funeral services will be conducted at the Jozenji Temple at Tera-machi, Kuramaguchi-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto, today from 1 to 2 p.m.

New French Counselor Coming

Mr. Pingaud, newly-appointed counselor to the French Embassy in Tokyo, accompanied by Mrs. Pingaud arrived at Fukuoka from Taihoku by plane at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, states Domei. Following an overnight stay there, they were scheduled to proceed to Tokyo by train tonight.

Reich Planes Bomb Soviet Supply Lines

(Continued From Page 1)

that the Reich forces repulsed the Soviet counter-offensives. A German tank division destroyed 31 Soviet guns while another German unit with highly mechanized equipment blasted 25 enemy tanks and 22 guns.

Around Mozdok where numerically superior Soviet troops are bent on a fierce offensive, Soviet reports revealed a good chance for their recapturing many strategic points in the southern part of the Eastern Front. Severe fighting is also reported from a point 200 miles south of Stalingrad.

More Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, January 6.—In the northern and central sectors of the Eastern Front, the German air force shot down 26 Soviet planes in aerial duels and German anti-air guns claimed five other planes yesterday, it was declared today by German military quarters.

Tank Losses Huge

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, January 6.—In the Rjev area battle the Soviet forces lost 4,316 tanks in the past five months since July, last year, proving the fierceness of the struggle in that region, it was announced by German military authorities yesterday.

"During last summer, Soviet forces started great offensive operations to regain Rjev in order to disturb German opertaions," the announcement said. "But they were unable to regain the positions held by German forces and lost 2,126 tanks from July 30 to September 6. In the period from September 7 to December 2, no great battle was fought in the neighborhood of Rjev, with Soviet forces only attempting desperately to drive wedges into German positions at various points, but all efforts ended in failure. In this move, the enemy again lost 280 tanks.

"The Soviet forces were busy adjusting their strength in order to recover from the losses incurred in continued defeats, and thus they did not take any particular offensive step between October 3 and November 25.

"But when that period ended, they again opened a large-scale offensive. Again, in the period from November 25 to December 31, they lost 1,910 tanks. Thus, in the Rjev area, Soviet forces lost 4,316 tanks in five months since July, last year."

Despite such great defeats and losses, Soviet forces are still mobilizing more and more tanks at the front.

"Recently some American and British tanks are believed to have been sent to the front by Soviet forces, but the majority is Soviet-made," the German authorities also added. "As the Soviet Union lost important coal producing districts and also as labor supply is much limited, it is now impossible for the Soviet to produce tanks in any large quantity."

Nippon Times
Published by
The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1. Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 332, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 308, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA. Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 157. Yamashita-cho, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE. 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

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Before the IMPERIAL RULE ASSISTANCE
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Nippon Times

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CONGRESSMEN NOT PLACATED BY WHITE PAPER

U.S. Government's Attempt to Defend Foreign Policy Stirs Further Denunciation

BERLIN PAPER RAPS MOVE

Belated New Year's Message to Americans Will Not Remove Roosevelt's War Guilt

Although the United States government published its White Paper in an attempt to defend its foreign policy during the last ten years, political circles in Washington instead of being satisfied have been stimulated to further denunciation of their government's blunders, according to a January 5th Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Congressmen gathering in Washington for the coming session of congress show indications that they intend to dig to the bottom to place the responsibility of the disaster at Pearl Harbor on someone. According to reports received in Buenos Aires, American senators and representatives no longer blame the State Department for being unprepared but have turned to attack directly the Roosevelt regime for the "tragic slackness" of the American Army and Navy.

The New York Times on January 5, in an attempt to clear away the ugly atmosphere prevailing in Washington declared editorially, "It has been made clear by the White Paper that the responsibility for the tragic defeat at Pearl Harbor must be borne jointly by the entire people."

However, informed circles in Buenos Aires are of the opinion that only concrete developments will placate the ire of the congressmen against the Roosevelt government, the Domei report said.

White Paper Flayed

BERLIN, January 5.—President Franklin Roosevelt and his Secretary of State Cordel Hull who are well known to the world as the actual and formal instigators of the present war have presented the American people with a belated New Year's message in the form of a so-called White Paper, entitled "War and Peace," says the Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.

What is the aim of this White Paper which deals with the question of the war guilt, that has already been decided by irrefutable documents? Everybody knows that Roosevelt wanted this war and brought it about.

In his declaration, regarding the White Paper, Roosevelt tries to veil its actual purpose by stating that the American Government entertained the hope that its contents would make American citizens realize the problems and tasks their Government is facing.

Three days before Congress will convene, a congress to which a number of energetic critics of Roosevelt's foreign policy have been sent by the last elections, to whom he will have to give an account of the ill-fated first year of America's participation in the war, the President is trying to rid himself of the responsibility for the war, which so far brought nothing but serious defeats for him.

Three days before Roosevelt will transmit his customary message to Congress in which he will have to ask the American people for further heavy sacrifices, he publishes the documents which are to prove his innocence and to demonstrate that he bears no responsibilty for the war and for the defeats it entailed.

Reasons for Paper

The purpose of this so-called White Paper is obviously the following:

a) Roosevelt is afraid and does not dare to face Congress on January 6, asking for heavy sacrifices, such as the calling up of additional millions of soldiers, the lowering of the living standard by the decrease of available foodstuffs, the increase of taxes and of the public debt, reaching astronomical figures.

b) He is afraid of the impending criticism of Congress.

c) Roosevelt has an evil conscience with regard to the American people who elected him only because of his promise not to lead the country into the war and not to plow American boys under in foreign soil.

d) He will only have to announce military defeats, a badly function-

(Continued on Page 3)

Severe Cold Sweeps Over Chiang Capital, Killing Many Daily

Yomiuri-Hochi

CANTON, December 6.—With a winter of such severity as has been unknown in recent years sweeping over Chungking, and with a hopeless lack of fuel, several scores of frozen bodies are found daily in the streets of Chungking, according to reports in an official Chungking paper. Because of the shortage of labor and oil, these frozen bodies are left where they fell for several days. Added to the killing cold Chungking is suffering from a decrease in electric power with the result that even on nights when there is no black-out the city is dark and dangerous. Food for the new year also is scarce with sea-slugs selling at 350 yuans a pound, and shark fins for 1,500 yuans a pound.

NORTH CHINA PLANS FOODSTUFFS DRIVE

Is Aimed at Self-Sufficiency; Tobacco Distribution Organ Created for Central Area

Domei

PEKING, January 5.—A gigantic foodstuffs self-sufficiency plan involving the digging of 300,000 wells and calling for a production increase of 3,000,000 piculs of wheat, 600,000 piculs of raw cotton and 2,500,000 piculs of other grains has been drafted by the authorities of North China for this year, it was revealed here recently.

According to the plan, 36,000 tons of ammonium sulphate will be supplied by the authorities to farmers during this year at ¥600 per ton as compared with 20,000 tons and ¥760 in 1942 thus accelerating farming operations.

For this purpose, the authorities of North China will extend ¥60,000,000 in farming funds and grant ¥24,000,000 in subsidies, which come up to almost twice the amount of similar funds and subsidies in 1942.

Tobacco Organ Created

Meanwhile Shanghai dispatches revealed that in order to effect a fundamental rationalization of the tobacco distribution system in Central China, the Central China Tobacco Distribution Association was organized at the end of last year through the absorption of all local distribution organs as well as Japanese and Chinese tobacco manufacturers in Central China at the inaugural meeting held in Shanghai.

The future activities of the newly-created association which is under Japanese-Chinese joint control are seen to be worthy of close attention.

Although Japanese investments are slightly bigger than the Chinese, Chen Wei-ting has been named chief director and four Japanese and four Chinese have been appointed directors.

The companies and dealers now in existence will be utilized as wholesalers and retailers under the control of the association so that distribution may be carried out by Japanese and Chinese dealers on equal footing. When the association becomes fully active, evasion of the tobacco tax will be nipped and the financial condition of the National Government of China at Nanking augural meeting held in Shanghai.

Furthermore, the announcement of official prices is expected to pave the way for prevention of black market transactions and dissipate uneasiness regarding prices.

The association is expected to have its headquarters in Shanghai and branches in principal towns and cities in Central China. Incidentally, no distributors other than the association's wholesalers and retailers will be allowed to continue in business.

TAIWAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Will Serve as Exclusive Organ for Transactions

The Taiwan Government-General is planning to establish a stock exchange to serve as an exclusive control organ for stock market transactions within the island, reports Domei.

The present plan is being closely studied by financial experts of the Government-General in order to cope with the new control policy of valuable securities of the Japanese Government which is envisaged by the new Valuable Securities Control Bill which will be submitted to the coming 81st session of the Imperial Diet, it was disclosed.

REBUFF HANDED CHIANG CAUSES CONCERN IN U.S.

Press Fears Withdrawal of Military Mission Will Alienate Chungking

WASHINGTON POLICY HIT

Daily Worker Anxious Chiang Kai-shek Regime May Stop Fighting Japan

The withdrawal of the Chungking military mission to Washington, headed by General Hsiung Shih-hui, to Chungking because of its cold reception at the hands of the United States Government which has failed to give any military aid and supplies has begun to assume serious proportions. In an attempt not to alienate Chungking from Washington, many American newspapers are publishing articles and comments urging the Washington Government to render a ready military aid to Chungking, while Roosevelt and his henchmen are as cool and indifferent as ever. One of the American dailies points out that America-Chungking relations will be strained unless Washington commits itself definitely at the present moment. That paper has also gone to the length of saying that Chungking is very likely to suspend war with Japan.

A Buenos Aires dispatch to Domei dated January 5 has the following to say on the turbulent situation created in the American press, as a result of General Hsiung's departure from Washington out of his extreme wrath at the cool policy of the American Government for Chungking:

U.S. Press Shocked

"The decision of the Chungking military mission to leave for home without gaining any fruits has given a considerable shock to American political and newspaper circles. So many newspapers are advocating the need of giving prompt military aid to Chungking by America. A Washington dispatch reports that Wendell Willkie broadcast on January 4 through NBC that America during 1942 contributed to Chungking $9,293,000. However, what Chungking needs today is not dollars, but war materials especially bombers and fighter planes, as the Chicago Daily News pointed out in its edi-

(Continued on Page 3)

Newspapers in India To Suspend Editions; Assail Government

Domei

ISTANBUL, January 5.—A report reaching here from New Delhi says that various newspapers in India will suspend publication from January 6. The move will be in accordance with a resolution passed by the All-India Newspapermen's Association. The proposed general strike of the Indian press is in protest to some State governments which are alleged to have infringed the agreement entered into with the newspapermen's association and to the Indian Government which has been restricting the press since Indian opinion was aroused against Britain last year. The leaders of the newspapermen's association are said to be determined on continuing the strike until there is a moderation in the attitude of the Indian Government toward the press.

HIGH THAI OFFICIAL IS NAMED GENERAL

P. Pyahonyothin Is Only Man to Hold Rank on Active Army List at Present

Domei

BANGKOK, January 5.—Lieutenant-General P. Pyahonyothin, Supreme Adviser to the Thai Government and former Premier was promoted to the rank of full General, it was officially announced by the Thai Government yesterday.

By this promotion, General Pyahonyothin has been made the only living full General on the active list of the Thai Army.

The promotion was effective from December 21, marking the day of the conclusion of the Japan-Thai Offensive-Defensive Alliance.

It was recalled that General Pyahonyothin visited Japan in the spring of 1942 as head of the Thai Mission for felicitating the conclusion of the Offensive-Defensive Alliance.

Chief Administrator Named

The War Ministry on Wednesday announced the appointment of Major-General Dr. Seitaro Yamaguchi as chief civil administrator to be assigned to the Japanese Military Administration in the Southern Regions.

NIPPON FORCES DOWN 71 CRAFT IN BURMA AREA

Anglo-American Attempts at Counter-Offensive and Guerilla Warfare Crushed

TWO PLANES CAPTURED

Burmese Indignant Over Cowardly British Acts, Place Confidence in Japanese

Within Burmese territory alone in the two months of November and December the Imperial Armed Forces shot down in air combat or by anti-aircraft gunfire 71 enemy planes engaged in guerilla operations and captured two, according to a Domei dispatch from Rangoon dated January 4.

The Anglo-American forces in vain hopes of turning the tide of war in the Greater East Asia area had been vaunting their antics to wrest back Burma from Nippon at the same time with the counter-offensive in the Solomons-New Guinea area and to that end had been intensifying their guerilla operations by air.

Since mid-December, however, the Imperial Army Air Forces has been bombing the important air bases of the enemy in East India and Yunnan and, in addition, working havoc with the raiders on Burma. Thus, of all the enemy planes that came attacking in December, the Nipponese Air Forces has shot down 51, including 20 in air combats and 31 by anti-aircraft gunfire and captured two enemy fighters that made forced landings in Burmese territory, to be used on our side.

Adding the 20 shot down in November, the total score for two months comes to 71 shot down and two captured in Burma alone.

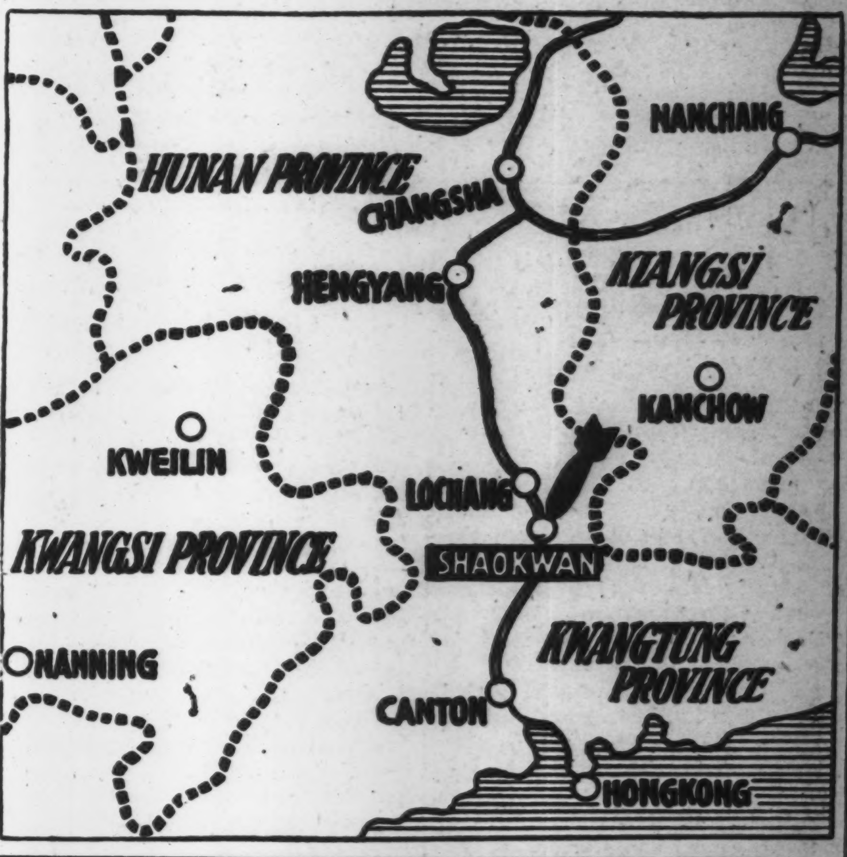
Similarly, the enemy land offensive in the Akyab area has been neatly repulsed by Nippon's first-line troops.

Thus all enemy attempts to recoup their lost fortunes in the Burma area are being thoroughly frustrated, while Nippon's defense in that sector is being solidly strengthened.

Damage to the Burmese people due to the indiscriminate bombing by enemy planes is steadily decreasing under the efficient air defense guidance of the Nippon Army. Contrary to the presumable British expectations of intimidating the

(Continued on Page 2)

SHAOKWAN ENEMY BASE IS BLOWN UP BY ARMY IN SURPRISE AIR ATTACK



Military Establishments Set Ablaze by Nippon Airmen

ALL RETURN SAFELY

Fires Seen Starting at More Than 10 Places as Bombs Find Their Marks

A powerful squadron of Imperial Army planes made another surprise attack on Shaokwan, important enemy base in Kwangtung Province, on January 5 and blasted and set ablaze military establishments there, according to a communique issued by the Imperial Expeditionary Force in China at noon Wednesday.

"On January 5 for the second successive day our Army Air Force in a surprise move attacked Shaokwan in full force. Braving severe enemy anti-aircraft gunfire, it blasted and destroyed by fire enemy military establishments in the neighborhood. All the planes—one of them hit by enemy bullets—returned to the base safely."

Center of Commerce

Shaokwan, also called Chuchiang, is a center of commerce in the northern part of Kwangtung Province. It connects with the North River and is served by the Canton-Hankow Railway. Apart from Canton, it is the most thriving commercial town in the whole of Kwangtung Province.

For some time Shaokwan has been the seat of the fake provincial Government of Kwangtung which is headed by Li Han-hun.

The headquarters of General Yu Han-mou, commander of the seventh war zone, is also located at this city.

The enemy forces in Kwangtung and Fukien Provinces have in this city a base from which to operate.

A Nanking dispatch to the Mainichi tells in detail of the attack of January 5 on Shaokwan.

"Our Army airmen have been kept busy visiting enemy bases ever since the beginning of the year.

"On New Year's Day they visited Kanchow in Kiangsi Province and Wuchow in Kwangsi Province.

"The next day their attention was paid to Tungan in Fukien Province.

"January 4 saw surprise attacks made by them on Kweilin in Kwangsi Province and Shaokwan and Lochang in Kwangtung Province.

"They returned to their attack on Shaokwan on January 5. This time the assault was made in full force.

"The weather was bad, with a lowering sky. This was nothing to our Army airmen who were in high spirits. They made their way through banks of black cloud.

"When they came over the neighborhood of Shaokwan, they met intense enemy fire from anti-aircraft batteries. Undaunted, they approached enemy military establishments, which they blasted one after another.

"There was no single enemy plane to meet the Japanese aerial visitors.

Fires at 10 Places

"Our gallant Army airmen bombed enemy air bases to their hearts content. They turned back when they saw that the bombs dropped by them had caused extensive fires at more than 10 places."

An Asahi dispatch from an undisclosed base carries a story of the attack on Shaokwan as told by the commander of an undisclosed Army Air Unit.

The story runs:

"The visibility was never good. The airmen were burning with the desire to fight. In a body they attacked and dropped on the enemy air base one bomb after another, all of which found their mark. They saw black smoke enveloping the ground. Flames were seen starting at more than 10 places.

"The attack was the most ferocious of the sort in recent times.

"Our Army airmen who are on the mettle, having greeted a new year, are preoccupied by the desire to respond fully to the people at home who are perfecting an arrangement which would enable them to do their full share of the work in defeating the enemies."

ARMY MOPPING UP CHUNGKING TROOPS

Enemy Soldiers Attacking Late In Year in Ichang Sector, Elsewhere, Routed

Japanese Army Forces now are strenuously engaged in mopping-up campaigns against Chungking soldiers in the districts, including the Ichang, Peking-Hankow Railway, Canton-Hankow Railway and other sectors, according to a Hankow dispatch to Domei.

About 600 enemy soldiers in the western district of Ichang started an offensive three times between the night of December 30 and dawn on December 31 against Japanese troops. Another batch of more than 1,000 enemy soldiers also launched an offensive in that sector on New Year's Day. All of them, however, were easily routed. The enemy left 260 bodies on the fields. The Japanese captured more than 60 wounded

(Continued on Page 2)

GEN. TSUKADA DIES IN ACTION IN CHINA

Colonel Fujiwara Also Killed While Carrying Out Duties In a Plane on Front

Lieutenant-General Osamu Tsukada and Colonel Takeshi Fujiwara were killed in action on December 18, 1942, on the Central China front while carrying out their official duties in a plane, according to the War Ministry which on Wednesday announced their posthumous promotion to full-ranking General and Major-General respectively.

The late General Tsukada, who as Commander of a Unit in China and was engaged in campaigns for annihilating Chungking troops, was killed in action on December 18. As Chief of Staff of General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Army Forces in the Southern Areas, he rendered brilliant services during the initial stage of the War of Greater East Asia.

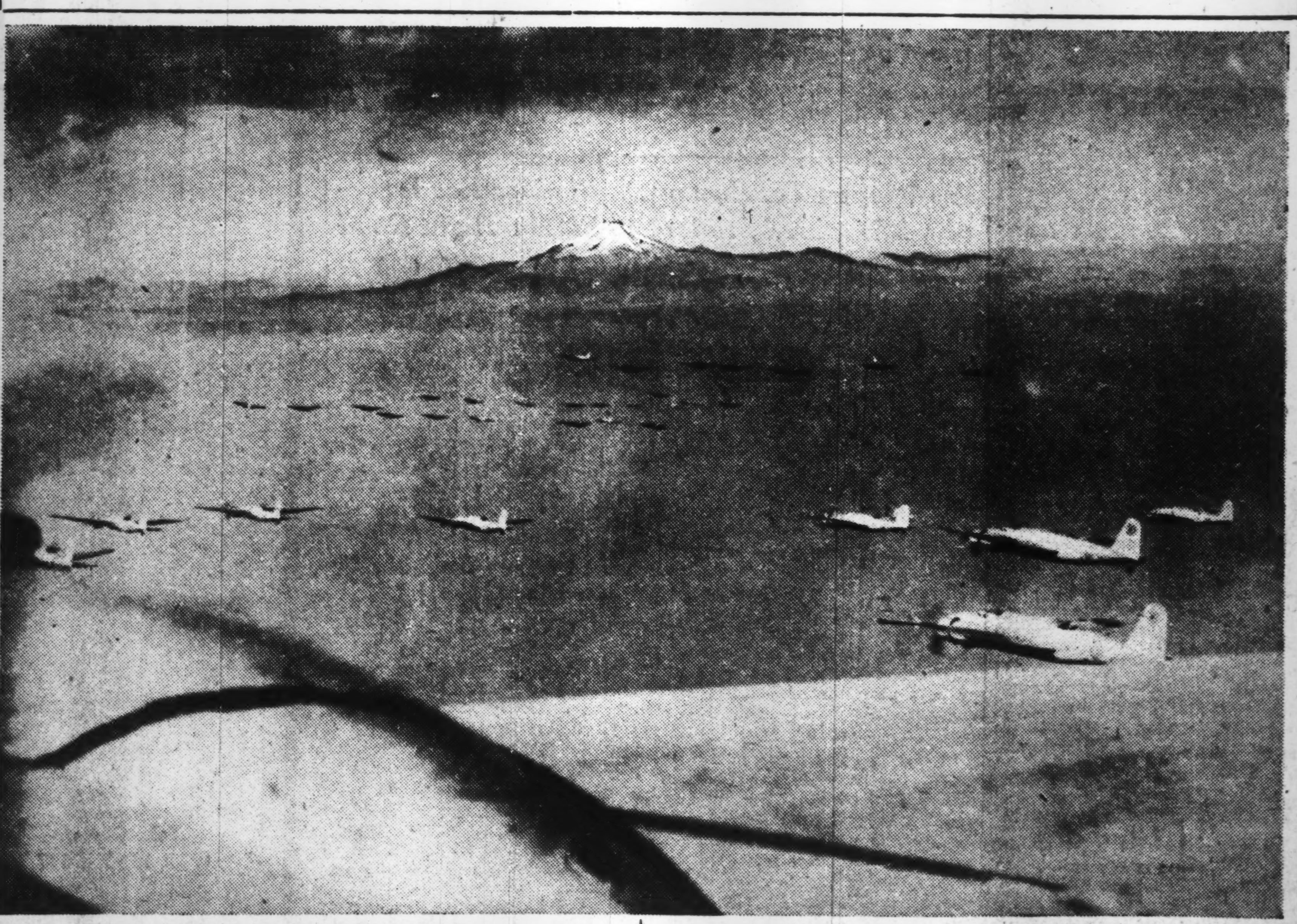
The late Major-General Fujiwara was chief of staff of a unit sent to the South before his transfer to a unit in China.

Death of these two ranking officers at this moment is greatly missed.

The late General Tsukada was born in Ibaraki Prefecture and was graduated from the Military Staff College in November, 1914. In November, 1925 he completed a post-graduate course at the Military Staff College and became a member of the General Staff in August, 1928. In March, 1931 he became regimental commander and in June, 1934 Military Affairs Bureau Chief. In August, 1935 he became staff officer of the Kwantung Army; in March, 1936 instructor at the Military Staff College; in September of that year a bureau chief of the Army General Staff; in October, 1938 Chief of Staff of a unit in China; in March, 1939 President of the Military Staff College; in December of the same year Unit Commander in Manchoukuo; in November, 1940 Vice-Chief of the General Staff; toward the end of 1941 Chief of Staff of the Army Forces in the Southern Regions; and in July, 1942, Unit Commander in China.

The late Major-General Fujiwara's home is in Okayama. He was graduated from the Military Staff College in November, 1931 and in March, 1934 became staff officer of a unit in Manchoukuo. In March, 1938 he became a member of the General Staff and concurrently instructor of strategy at the Army Staff College; in September of that year staff officer of a unit in China; in December, 1940 instructor of strategy at the Military Staff College; in September, 1941 staff officer of the Army in the north; toward the end of that year Chief of Staff of a unit in the Southern Regions; and in June, 1942 staff officer of a unit in China.

Guardians of Tokyo Skies



Citizens of Tokyo on Wednesday morning were given a warm sense of security as 500 Army warplanes roared over the capital in perfect flight formation. With silvery wings glinting in the winter sun, the planes circled over the city while the people standing on the streets cheered as the planes roared overhead. The formation included heavy and light bombers as well as fighters and scouting planes.

Among the fighters were included scores of Hayabusa-type planes which made their debut at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when they scored spectacular victories in duels with famed British Hurricanes and American P-40's. Photo shows the planes over the capital with the majestic Fuji in the distance.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD FOR GIRAUD REGIME

De Gaulle Said Proposing Provisional 'Central' Government in North Africa

The future of the North African puppet regime under the rebel General Henri Honore Giraud is anything but rosy, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei dated January 6.

A cabled report received at Stockholm under date of December 25 said that negotiations had been opened between the puppet regime and the so-called Fighting France faction of General Charles de Gaulle for regulation of the relations between the two rebel factions and that it had been decided in the course of the negotiations for General de Gaulle to see General Giraud at Dakar or Algiers.

It is learned from a reliable source that General de Gaulle is proposing the establishment of a provisional "central" regime composed of French emigres under the Third Republican Constitution of February, 1875 and the British Government is supporting him in this proposal but the United States Government is persisting in its opposition to the organization of any political system by the emigres although it has supported the formation of a military administration by the late Admiral Darlan whom General Giraud has succeeded. In view of this circumstance the North African puppet regime will find various obstacles in its way even if General Giraud has his interview with General de Gaulle. An Algiers broadcast story is anxious to give the impression that the decision for the two rebel leaders to meet has solved all the difficulties in the way of the puppet regime.

Well-informed diplomatic commentators in Stockholm, however, are pointing out the following to temper the over-sanguine views of some emigres:

(1) Gaston Bergery, a member of the puppet regime, has stated that the assassin of the late Admiral Darlan was a 20-year old French soldier who acted out of patriotic indignation that Darlan had joined the Anglo-American camp. It is generally seen that Frenchmen in Morocco and Algeria are strongly opposed to the America-made regime.

(2) The North Africa colonies of France are proverbially difficult to rule but the rebel General Giraud is a mere soldier who has had no political training whatever.

(3) It happens that such members of the puppet regime as Gaston Bergery, General Emile Nogues and General Pierre Boisson formerly were governor-general or some such important officials of the Vichy Government who undertook the suppression of the de Gaullist movement, so that the "French National Committee" in London is not favorably disposed toward the puppet regime.

SOUTH TRAINING INSTITUTE OPENS EARLY NEXT MONTH

Administrators, Officials to Be Trained Here for Posts In Sphere

The Konan Rensei-in, or Southern Regions Training Institute of the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, established to train administrators and other officials for the Southern Regions, will open here early next month, according to the Mainichi, reports Domei.

The training institute will be divided into three departments to train men for administrative posts in the Southern Regions from among higher officials and private company employes, university and college and middle school graduates respectively.

The Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs is also planning to establish similar training institutes both in Thailand and French Indo-China in the near future.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs presently is securing good results from similar institutes in Manchoukuo and China.

TAIWAN BANK BRANCH

Will Start Business Today at Legaspi, P.I.

Domei

MANILA, January 6.—Marking another concrete advance of Japan's financial activities in the Southern Regions, the Legaspi branch of the Bank of Taiwan will open for business beginning tomorrow with Taro Yamaguchi as manager, it was learned here today.

The new bank will be the fifth branch office of the Bank of Taiwan in the Philippines, it was said. The other branch banks are at Baguio, Davao, Bacolod and Cebu.

Five Youths From Malai Realize Dream Of Studying Things Nipponese in Tokyo

Five young Malais including two girls have finally realized their long-cherished dream of studying in Nippon, the country, whose fighting services emancipated them and their brethren from the yoke of Britain, according to the Asahi this morning.

They arrived in Nippon on January 2. After sight-seeing in Nagoya the young Malais came to Tokyo Monday evening and spent their first night in Tokyo at the residence of Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa, adviser to the Nippon military administration in Malai.

According to the paper, they are to reside at the marquis' residence for the three coming years under the guidance of Yoshitomo Tokugawa, son of the marquis and the marchioness.

They appeared to have been most impressed by the snow-capped Mt. Fuji, which they chanced to notice from the windows of the train which carried them to the capital. All the Malais said in unison that they would climb the mountain the coming Summer.

Yoshitomo Tokugawa, who has returned recently from Malai and is well acquainted with them, described his friends in the following vein:

"They are all sons and daughters of the leading classes in Malai. All the three young men are graduates of Raffles College. After the Nipponese occupation of the Malai Peninsula, they entered and were graduated from such institutes as the East Asia Training Hall and the Police School.

"They are all promising young men and girls who already received Nipponese education in their homeland. Three year education in Nippon will bring them up as good leaders of their race."

Nippon Forces Down 71 Craft In Burma Area

(Continued From Page 1)

Burmese people by such cowardly means, their anti-Anglo-American sentiment is only mounting, concludes the Rangoon dispatch.

In the meantime, Rangoon dispatch to the Mainichi tells the tale of the state of perfection to which the air defenses of the Imperial Forces in Burma have been brought.

"The Anglo-Indian forces have been talking of a recapture of Burma, but nothing has come out of the talk. And they are supposed to know better than anybody else that they are in no position to do anything to the Nipponese in Burma.

"For some time they have been resorting to guerilla warfare in the air. These desultory operations are in the nature of an attempt to make the world believe that they can render a good account of themselves against Nippon.

"During November they lost a total of about 20 planes in combats they provoked.

"As December started, the military results obtained by the Nipponese opposed to the Anglo-Indian forces increased markedly. A total of 50 enemy planes was accounted for by the Nipponese during December. Twenty of them were shot down in aerial combat. Thirty others were brought down by anti-aircraft batteries. In addition, two were captured intact.

"There is a growing animosity against Britain among the people of Burma due to the indiscriminate manner in which the Anglo-Indian forces are carrying out air attacks on Burma. The Burmese people are coming to depend more and more on the Japanese whose fighting strength has been fully demonstrated in the recent series of air battles which the enemy was invariably the heavy loser."

SHELTERS BUILT FOR POOR

Nanking Provides Food, Clothing And Medical Care

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 6.—The Executive Yuan has approved of plans submitted by the National Relief Commission for the construction of winter shelters for the poor.

A number of such shelters will be constructed in several vacant lots in the city. Shelter dwellers will be provided with food, clothing and medical care.

China to Up Cotton Output

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 5.—To increase cotton production in the Shanghai area, seedling nurseries will be established shortly at Peichiao, Chungming and Nanhwei districts. About 600 piculs of Kiangyin cotton seeds have already been purchased for this purpose.

Garrison Division Dissolved

C.P.S.

NANKING, January 5.—In an order issued recently, the National Government announced the dissolution of the Garrison Division.

British Made to Eat Powdered Meat, Eggs Due to Ship Shortage

STOCKHOLM, January 5.—Dire shortage of available shipping tonnage is compelling the British Government to enforce the most novel restriction measures, says a report received here recently from London. Lord Woolton, British Minister of Food, informed housewives in England recently that the latest innovation would be powdered meat. Having already adapted themselves to powdered milk and powdered eggs, they should be able to accustom themselves to the use of powdered meat in a short time, Woolton asserted.

Tsubokami Sees Aoki To Hold Consultation On Thai Situation

Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, who returned to Tokyo on January 4 for consultations with government leaders, called on Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at 2 p.m. Wednesday to report and discuss matters under his jurisdiction. About an hour later, Ambassador Tsubokami explained the situations in Thailand, to officials of the Bureau of Southern Regions. Later in the evening, Minister Aoki invited Ambassador Tsubokami and Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, to a banquet at his official residence.

Army Mopping Up Chungking Troops

(Continued From Page 1)

soldiers and many arms and ammunition.

Japanese Forces put to rout Chungking troops who invaded the district 5 kilometers east of Huangtien along the Peking-Hankow Railway on December 28. Other places also were invaded. Japanese troops started a surprise action and beat them near Sinyang. Effective military campaigns conducted by Japanese Forces have resulted in a complete defeat of the enemy in other sectors, the Domei dispatch said.

Japanese Army Units in the lower reaches of the Yangtze River started their mopping-up operations on New Year's Day. Mixed Chungking troops numbering about 10,000 in the north delta of the river are now subjected to relentless attacks of Japanese soldiers. Up to January 4 the enemy abandoned 428 bodies. The Japanese units captured 275 Chungking soldiers and 23 trench mortars and other spoils of war.

SHANGHAI BUSINESS GOOD

Over 180 New Firms Set-Up in Foreign-Controlled Area

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 5.—Over 180 new commercial and industrial firms have been established in the foreign-controlled areas of Shanghai during the past three months.

These concerns include 47 weaving and spinning factories, 21 banks and native banks, 11 electric appliance establishments, 11 vehicles firms, 9 dispensaries and 5 paper mills.

The rapid growth of industry and commerce in this port is evidently due to efficient supervision of business activities by the authorities concerned.

Ultra-Short-Waves Used

A new device for relaying ultra-short-wave wireless messages has been invented by Shigeru Yonezawa, engineer of the Investigation Section of the Engineering Bureau of the Communications Ministry, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports this morning.

By virtue of this invention, long-distance communication by ultra-short-waves will be made possible. After conducting exhaustive experiments, Mr. Yonezawa has succeeded in communicating over a distance of 450 kilometers. He is convinced that a 1,500-kilometers communication by ultra-short-waves will be made possible.

At this juncture when communications with the Southern Regions have become of vital importance, the new device is being welcomed by those concerned.

War Captives Become Priests

REIMS.—Mgr. Marmottin yesterday ordained 14 priests at the local Cathedral.

This event was particularly remarkable in that the men in question were prisoners of war, who were given leave of absence for this purpose.

They will return to prison camps in Germany to act as chaplains to their fellow countrymen.

MUST CORRECT SELF, SAYS TOKYO MAYOR

Exhorts Citizens of Capital in 18-Minute Radio Broadcast Over JOAK

In his 18-minutes radio address from JOAK at 7 a.m. Wednesday, Mayor General Shikao Kishimoto of Tokyo spoke to the 7,000,000 citizens of the municipality on the subject, "The March of 100,000,000 for a sure Victory." After reading an excerpt from the Senjinkun, Field Service Code, he took this extract as a concrete example of the spirit of fighting to a conclusive victory. His speech, in condensed form, follows:

"At the start of this grand march for a conclusive victory, is there something that we must do before we proceed? Is there anything that we must win over in order to be victorious in the war of ideas and economics? Yes, there is one more thing that we must vanquish—we must subjugate ourselves!

"There is an old adage to the effect that it is easy to defeat the bandits of the hills, but it is not so easy to subdue the bandits of our souls. It is indeed trying to overcome the evils of our souls but in order to be victorious in the wars of economics and ideas, one must correct one's self and must also perfect his household and concentrate every energy to attain our goal.

"Only by cultivation of one's self and strict management of the household, can there be harmony in a nation and peace on earth. The eradication of personal faults and vices must be first made.

"It is simple to observe one's own faults but it is another story to correct them. Many persons are able to recognize the harms arising from drinking and smoking, late-rising, selfishness, wilfulness, laziness, jealousy, but are unable to rectify these faults.

"We are now at the start of this grand march and at this point we must be able to control ourselves."

Mayor Kishimoto concluded by stating that the citizens must correct the living conditions of their immediate surroundings and cheerfully pursue, their respective occupation for the purpose of advancing the productive standards of the the nation and also to contribute to the fighting powers at the front by being victorious in the battles of national defense and national sentiment.

CANADIAN SHIPBUILDING

Unusually Small Productive Capacity Noted

STOCKHOLM—The "astonishingly small" productive capacity of the Canadian shipbuilding industry is referred to in The Times today in a message from Ottawa.

Since the outbreak of war, the report declares, Canada has produced not more than 70 freighters, while the output of smaller ships such as cutters and minelayers, which is the principal work of 59 Canadian shipyards, is said to have totalled about 300, apart from torpedo-boats and minelayers.

New Treatment Fails

STOCKHOLM.—A convict in Boston has been granted a postmortem pardon in recognition of his services when he died under a new treatment of wounds tested by the Boston medical institute, a Boston dispatch revealed today.

MILLIONS ARE SPENT TO IMPROVE TAIYUAN

2nd Stage of Plans for Greater City Approved by Council; Work Ends in 1946

Domei

TAIYUAN, January 5.—The second stage of the five-year city planning program for the construction of Greater Taiyuan was approved recently by the Provisional Provincial Political Council of Shansi.

The city's expansion and improvement projects are scheduled to be completed by 1946 at a total cost of ¥20,000,900, while the first stage of the program was launched last year with the extension of the present southern and northern city limits by approximately 5.4 square kilometers and 5 square kilometers respectively.

The enlarged areas will embrace approximately 60,000 additional inhabitants, including 30,000 Japanese residents. A special feature of Greater Taiyuan will be its wide streets and boulevards which will include a six-meter wide roadway for planned trackless trolley line, a 16-meter wide highway for rapid automobile traffic, a 12-meter wide road for horse-drawn carriages and a ten-meter wide walk for pedestrians.

The city further will boast a number of highways designed for rapid travel including two of 50 meters in width, five 60 meters in width, and five others 25 meters in width. The aggregate length of the highways with a width of 30 meters or over alone will approximate 20 kilometers.

These traffic lanes will comprise about 30 per cent of the city's total roads, while the addition of parks and green zones will raise the figure for open spaces to 45 per cent, which will be far in excess of areas allotted for such purposes by either Hsinking, Berlin or Paris.

A preliminary paving of these roads as well as the construction of surface and sub-surface water systems were begun on December 13, last year. Meanwhile, the construction of a new railway station which was begun on the same day is slated to be completed by July 1 this year, replacing the present East Station.

As property settlements are concluded by the the early part of this year, the Japanese and Chinese occupants of offices and residents in the areas affected by the new public utility projects will commence to move to new quarters.

PROFITEERING HITS U.S.

Many Firms Exploiting Shortage of Goods for Own Profit

LISBON.—Wide-spread profiteering is being carried on in the United States with numerous firms exploiting the shortage of goods for their own profit, according to reports received here.

According to the Baltimore Sun, valueless substitutes are being sold at exorbitant prices.

The cosmetic industry, the paper further said, had adapted its propaganda to the war and asserts that their products are strengthening the war morale of the people.

The same paper also described as particularly disgusting the fact that a group of sailors whose ships were allegedly sunk are swarming the ports on the Eastern Coast and telling the most gruesome stories in exchange for alms.

Pro-Nippon Teacher of Philippines Leads Misguided Student to Follow Right Road

Domei

MANILA, January 3.—A human interest story revolving around a pro-Nippon teacher and an anti-Nippon student who, by abandoning their erstwhile political differences and misgivings, are now cooperating hand-in-hand in the reconstruction of a new Philippines, is providing a pleasant topic of conversation among political circles here.

The chief characters of this episode are Dr. Pio Duran, who is shortly to become director of general affairs of the Kalibapi, the Association for Service to the New Philippines, and Luniora Marshal, former member of the National Assembly. Mr. Marshal formerly attended one of the classes of Dr. Duran when he was professor of political economy at the University of the Philippines at Manila.

Dr. Duran has for years been an ardent supporter of a pro-Nippon policy for the Philippines and time and again stressed to Manuel Quezon, former president of the Commonwealth the good points of the Nippon Government in hopes of correcting the latter's pro-American leanings. So sound have been his arguments that even the former president could not help but hold respect for Dr. Duran and listen to his view to a certain extent.

How sympathetic Dr. Duran was toward Nippon is eloquently shown by the fact that he named his first son, Togo Duran, and his second son, Nogi Duran, and sent them to a Nippon primary school in Army and Navy uniforms of Nippon even before the outbreak of the present War.

During the 1941 bye-election, he became a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly from Akbay Station on a pro-Nippon platform. Opposing him was Mr. Marshal, his erswhile student, on an anti-Nippon platform.

Blinded by his aspirations to become a member of the National Assembly, Mr. Marshal took advantage of the wave of anti-Nippon sentiment then prevalent among the Filipino people who were influenced by vicious American propaganda, and thus, wilfully rose against his benefactor.

Mr. Marshal's misguided ideology continued even after the outbreak of the current War and he was finally arrested.

Out of love for his former student, Dr. Duran pleaded with him, sometimes with admonition, to rectify his mistaken attitude.

His sincere and untiring efforts were not in vain because Mr. Marshal finally came to realize the folly of his way and, following his release, he apologized to his benefactor and pledged to extend all-out cooperation toward reconstructing the Philippines for the Filipinos.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, January 7, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

British Army Agitations and Their True Meaning

NIPPON SANGYO—Six months after the miserable defeat of the British-Indian-Chiang combined forces in Burma, the principal supply route of the Chungking regime, the Lancashire Regiment of the British under General Wavell came attacking the Nippon positions in Burma with the object of wresting back Akyab but was beaten back with heavy losses before the iron defense of the Imperial Forces. We cannot but renew our expression of admiration over the indomitable fighting spirit of our fighting men.

The fact that the enemy had been so persistently boasting of a counter-offensive on Burma and making such large-scale preparations amply proves the severity of the blow sustained by the British in losing Burma.

There are five routes by which the Anglo-American forces hope to conduct counter-offensives on Nippon: the Aleutians, frontal Pacific line, Southwestern Pacific via the Solomons, Burma and unoccupied China. As a result of their major naval defeats, the Anglo-Americans are finding it difficult to concentrate large fleets, so that in regard to three of these five routes they must depend on air campaigning, long-distance flights at that. As they know, however, that they can merely gain temporary successes by air fighting, it is only natural that they should be counting most on the latter two land routes.

Of these two land routes, Burma is particularly valuable in that, if the enemy succeeds in wresting it back, it can make its defense of India safe and strengthen the Chungking regime at the same time.

Although the enemy is endeavoring frantically to build an aid-Chiang route elsewhere, it cannot be completed in time to do much good. Consequently it cannot but long to have Burma back. The British are finding it hard to bear the thought that with the Burmese people rendered happy and prosperous under the efficient and generous administration of the Imperial Army, the people of India are being steadily influenced to embrace the idea of East Asia solidarity. It is clear what the British had in mind when they formed the first line of defense with British soldiers alone, a rare action on their part in this war, and prohibited sepoys from carrying white cloth. In view of the fiery resolve of the British to regain Burma, it is likely that they will make further attempts, only to be thrust back with more heavy losses.

In this affair, we cannot but sympathize with the lot of the Indian soldiers who are being used by the British for their own preservation. It has been the policy of the Imperial Army to avoid any clash with Indian soldiers or people so long as they have not taken actions hostile to us. It has strictly confined its air raids to British military establishments. If, however, Indian troops should be so misguided as to lack proper discrimination between friend and foe, the Imperial Army will not make any exception in their favor. It fears more than anything else that some folly on the part of Indian troops might bring on bitter unhappiness to the 400,000,000 people of India.

Enemy Ambition Frustrated

YOMIURI HOCHI—To hold the control of the sea in the Solomons and to advance on Burma, was the Anglo-American attempt to turn the war in their favor. For them, the recapture of Burma was an absolute requisite. Considering that the British are claiming that the recently frustrated attempt by the British Indian army to move on Akyab is a part of a large-scale movement to recapture Burma, it can be seen that they made this move with a serious determination. The British movement between December 27 and 31 was completely smashed by the Imperial Forces and the enemy's "advance on Burma" ended at the same time it began.

Chungking's power of resistance decreased rapidly after Burma was cleared completely of the enemy and the Burma Route severed. The lowering of Chungking resistance will prove fatal to Anglo-America's operations against Nippon. The enemy has been doing all it can to keep Chungking in its camp against Nippon and it has planned the establishment of the Central India route and the rebuilding of the northwestern road. Such plans have all been used as bait and any route it chooses, because of the forbidding terrain and the lack of materials and technique, it will be a matter of mere talk than fact. The Anglo-American-Chungking military conferences held several times in New Delhi and Willkie's visit to Chungking all resulted in merely agreeing that the recapture of Burma was necessary for the three countries to operate jointly and only by the recapture of Burma would a counter-offensive against Nippon be possible.

America has already sent an army and a considerable part of its air force to India. Whatever the enemy does the Imperial Forces are ready. Each enemy move will be swiftly and completely destroyed.

In the sea, the Solomons area, and on land, the Burma-India border will this year be the two great battlefields and they hold a great significance.

SOUTH CHINA PARLEY ON ECONOMICS SET

Program to Expedite Exchange Of Goods With Southern Regions

Domei

CANTON, January 6.—The Second South China Economic Liaison Conference, which originally was planned to be held at Hainan Island, has been decided formally to be held at Canton for five days from January 19.

The districts of Hongkong, Heinan Island, Kwengchow-wan, Amoy and Swatow, will be represented in the conference, while delegates from Tokyo, Taiwan, Manchoukuo, Shanghai, Burma, Thailand, Shonan Island, French Indo-China and the Philippines will be invited to attend the conference.

The main purpose of the forthcoming conference is to reformulate the basic economic policies for South China, expedite the exchange of goods with the Southern Regions and to utilize bottoms with Hongkong as a relay port.

It is recalled that the First South China Economic Liaison Conference was held at Canton in April last year.

As the result of the first conference the economic development of South China was facilitated greatly by enhancing self-sufficiency, bolstering mutual coordination and lessening reliance on Japan and Shanghai for goods.

Observe Annual Review

With a view to strengthening Tokyo's air defenses, 91 civil air defense corps in Tokyo observed an annual review here on Wednesday. During the ceremony, inspection of civil air defense forces and a review took place. Later addresses were given by the chiefs of police stations and fire-brigade stations, and also by commanders of civil defense corps.

WORLD'S FINEST
Mikimoto
CULTIVATED PEARLS
& JEWELRY
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO—GINZA ST.
Imperial Hotel Arcade
KOBE—[illegible]

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
25 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Tokyo New Grand
RESTAURANT
Mazda Building, Sukiyabashi, Tokyo
Tel. Ginza
(57) 1350, 5657

REBUFF CAUSES CONCERN IN U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

torial on January 5. The Daily Worker also said as follows:

"If the Chungking regime surely finds that no more war materials are coming from America, it will stop fighting Japan. As a result, the Allied nations will meet a crisis following the withdrawal of the Chungking regime from the Allied camp."

A Nanking dispatch to Domei dated January 6 states that General Hsiung, who has recently been ordered by the Chungking regime to return home, left Washington on January 5 and is expected to return to Chungking late this month. During his stay in America, the dispatch says, he made hard efforts to induce the Washington Government to give military aid to Chungking under instructions of Chiang Kai-shek, but he has gained nothing. Chiang Kai-shek is now very angry with the Roosevelt Administration and ordered General Hsiung to return home forthwith. Soong Mei-ling, wife of Chiang, now in America, is said to have varied with the Washington Administration as well as General Hsiung.

The Chungking regime is at present working out a scheme of structural reform in its administrative system with the economic reconstruction necessitated by the difficulties in which it is finding itself, according to a dispatch from Chungking to Canton relayed to Domei.

Retrenchment Slated

At a conference of the Executive Yuan toward the end of December decisions were reached on retrenchment in the administrative structure of the Chungking regime and selection of the personnel to weed out unnecessary officials. It is reported that the authorities in charge are now discussing the details of the reorganization scheme. According to informal disclosures made by the authorities, the governmental agencies to be reorganized and made more compact are (1) those which overlap each other, having similar functions, (2) those which are inordinately large and unwieldy and (3) those which have too many auxiliary facilities.

The officials dismissed as a result of these adjustments are to be transferred to the northwestern districts.

'BULLET TRAIN' PLANS SPEEDILY UNDER WAY

Route Between Tokyo and Shimonoseki to Be Shortened

With the advent of the new year, the construction of the line for the projected "bullet train" which will cover the distance between Tokyo and Shimonoseki of 980 meters in only nine hours, has been earnestly started, reports the Asahi.

According to the plan, the new trunk line will be laid over the shortest distance with the result that the present 1,100 kilometers between Shimonoseki and Tokyo will be shortened to 980 kilometers. Besides the three new tunnels, the new Tanna, Nipponzaka (between Yoso and Kanatani, Shizuoka Prefecture) and the Higashiyama Tunnel, whose construction has been already started, another tunnel is scheduled to be built through Mt. Rokko.

Except between Nagoya and Kyoto, the route for the trunk line, as well as the sites for the new stations for Odawara, Shizuoka, Toyohashi, Nagoya, Osaka, Himeji, Okayama, and Tokuyama, have been already decided.

It is further stated that the site for the new Tokyo Station will be located somewhere at Tamagawa. With a view to air defense, the Railways Ministry is planning to cut a tunnel under the central part of the city for the "bullet train" to pass through. In this connection it is also planned that extra-strong iron bridges will be built over large rivers such as the Fuji, Oi, and Tenryu.

The "bullet train" will run at the minimum speed of about 110 kilometers an hour, or 42 meters a second, developing the maximum speed of 150 kilometers an hour.

It is further reported that the Railway authorities are now carrying out studies to raise the speed to 200 kilometers an hour by the time the project is completed ten years hence.

Floating Restaurant in Harbor

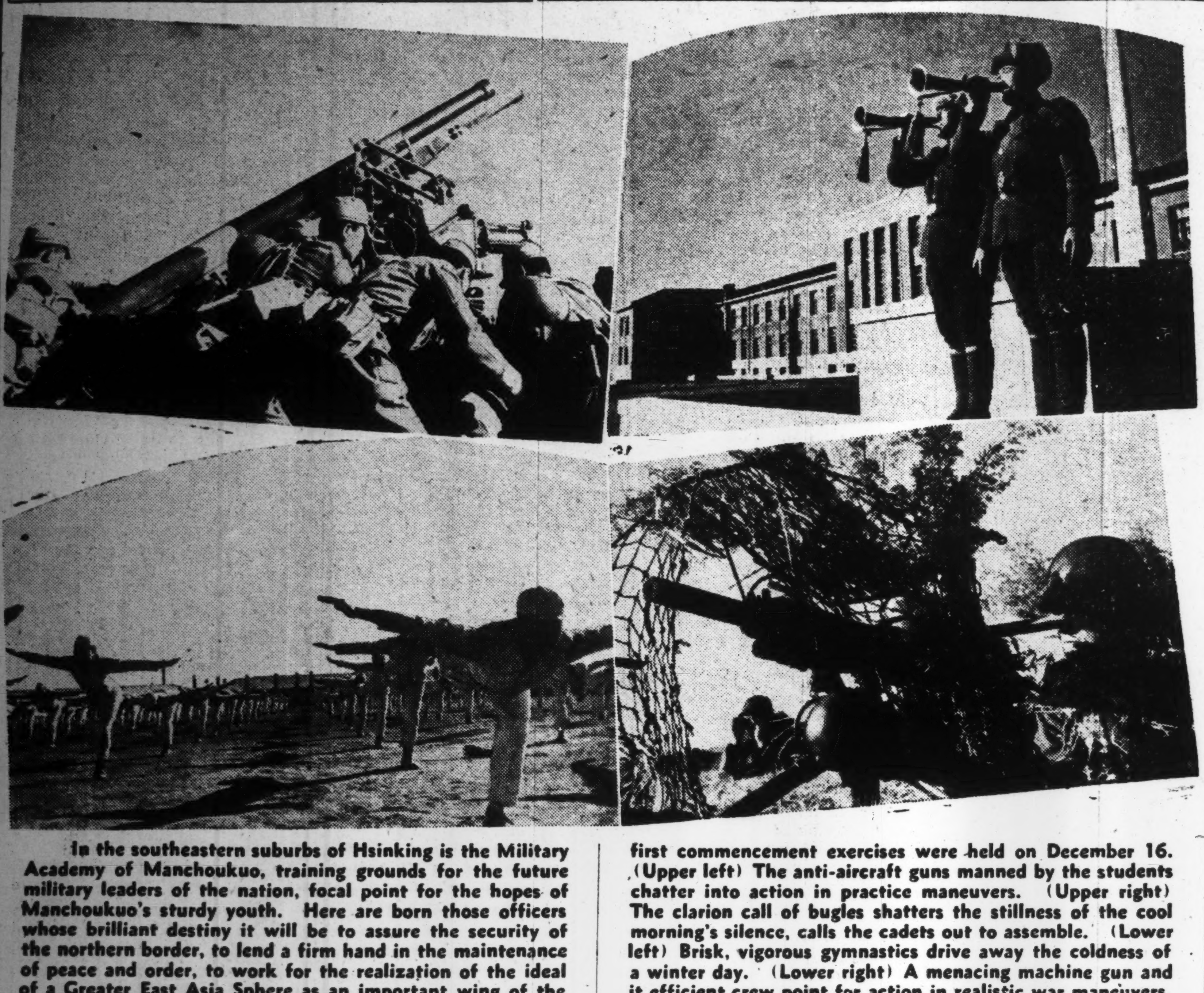
LUBECK.—With the destruction of many restaurants by British bombing attacks, the local Municipal Council had to find some sort of substitute very urgently, and to this end purchased the Rhine steamer, Rheingold, and made of it an excellent floating restaurant. Its kitchen is able to cater for 450 people.

Chinese Brokers Affected

C.P.S.

SHANGHAI, January 5.—Aiming at protecting legal privileges of merchants, the Ministry of Industry has ordered the registration of all exchange brokers. Rules governing such registration have already been promulgated.

Manchoukuo's Future Military Leaders



In the southeastern suburbs of Hsinking is the Military Academy of Manchoukuo, training grounds for the future military leaders of the nation, focal point for the hopes of Manchoukuo's sturdy youth. Here are born those officers whose brilliant destiny it will be to assure the security of the northern border, to lend a firm hand in the maintenance of peace and order, to work for the realization of the ideal of a Greater East Asia Sphere as an important wing of the forces of Manchoukuo's friend and leader, Nippon. The first commencement exercises were held on December 16. (Upper left) The anti-aircraft guns manned by the students chatter into action in practice maneuvers. (Upper right) The clarion call of bugles shatters the stillness of the cool morning's silence, calls the cadets out to assemble. (Lower left) Brisk, vigorous gymnastics drive away the coldness of a winter day. (Lower right) A menacing machine gun and it efficient crew point for action in realistic war maneuvers.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Winston Churchill Seen as Symbol Of Empire on Verge of Collapse

Britain Today Has No Capable Young Men to Carry On Wartime Duties, Says Commentator Tatsuo Mogami

Winston Churchill, Britain's 68 year-old Prime Minister, is a symbol of an old Empire now about to totter into the depths of oblivion, states Tatsuo Mogami in an article appearing in the recent issue of the Keikoku magazine.

The fact that Britain cannot find a younger man to fulfill the responsible position of Prime Minister indicates that this country no longer has capable men who can lead the destiny of the British Empire.

The position which Churchill presently occupies is not a happy one. He has always been subject to criticism in the House of Commons but, being the only man of the hour, the people of Britain have had to resign themselves to being led by this 68 year-old wily politician.

"Winston Churchill is aptly described by the noted American journalist, Lewis Fisher, as being possessed of a face with its upper half represented by intelligence and the lower half by a bull-dog, just as England is personified by John Bull," continues the author.

"The description aptly pictures Churchill's personality and his present official position. As the Prime Minister of the British Empire his position is maintained by his doggedness, as he tries to squash all opposition by wielding a semi-dictatorial cudgel. Though reports have it from time to time, that in the face of mounting criticisms against his war conduct his political life is almost finished yet each time his stand seems to prevail. Apparently his position of shouldering Britain's war responsibilities remains unassailable.

"The British debacle at Dunkirk, the fall of Tobruk, the capitulation of Hongkong, the loss of Singapore, the reverse in Burma, and more recently by Stalin's critical comment on the Anglo-American failure in the setting up of a second front in Europe occasioned in Britain's political circles, a great turmoil, followed by severe criticisms of Churchill's war policy. Although other matters arose to shake his stand, with his impending resignation reported each time, Churchill's battered position subsisted as ever as the pillar of the failing British strength.

"The arrival of dispatches of British war news was invariably a signal for stirring up a commotion in Parliament. Upholding tradition, honor, and dignity, his opponents would bitterly interpellate him. At the fall of Tobruk such a tumult would have been the case had it not been for the fact that he was visiting America. When the urgent report reached him, advising him of this critical turn of events in North Africa, it was said that even with his brazen doggedness he could not constrain himself from turning pale. Upon his hurried return to England he did not show up at Parliament at all, but keeping out of it to avoid the issue, deftly shoved the responsibility for defeat upon the shoulders of the British Eighth Army Commander.

Heated Debate Ensues

"The confusion that ensued in Parliament was exciting. It was in the latter part of April 1942, when a non-confidence bill was presented. The act was sponsored by Wardlow Milne, an influential Conservative, and seconded by Winterton, another Conservative, Arthur Greenwood, a Labor leader, Hoare-Belisha, a Liberal and former War Secretary, and Lloyd George. These prominent political figures, with their patience exhausted not only at the fall of Tobruk but also at the successive British reverses in Singapore, Malaya, and Burma, voiced the protest of the people against the Churchill policy, manifesting their loss of confidence in his leadership. The occasion was claimed as "the most serious political crisis confronting England since the resignation of the Chamberlain Cabinet." A heated debate between the opposing factions took place from May 1 to 2.

"Finally, the appearance of Churchill had a signal effect on the debate. At the session of May 2 he spoke for an hour and 27 minutes, in which he defended at length, his position as war leader counterattacked the presenters of the bill, castigating them as imprudent and injudicious, and eventually succeeded in squarely placing the blame for this defeat on the aforesaid Commander Richtie. The bill was defeated.

"As illustrated by this incident, all the criticisms directed against Churchill had no effect other than to instigate his bulldog disposition. The fact that his absence from Parliament tends to increase difficulty bespeaks the existence of a strong belief in England that no matter how bad the situation may be he is, like Atlas, the only one who can shoulder the tottering British Empire. In this connection a English paper defended his position in the following vein: "Though many are the almost professional critics of Churchill, what they say, as Churchill has said, only amounts to disturbing popular sentiment." So there are many different kinds of criticisms being directed at him at present, but as long as the present Parliament is committed to the prosecution of the war, Churchill's position would probably be intact.

British Empire Shaken

The chief reason for the existence of such a belief lies in the fact that whereas not only Parliament but all the British people felt something oppressive in Chamberlain's conciliatory policy to tide over the international crisis, they were afforded a psychological belief by the installation of the Churchill Cabinet. It was Churchill, who, by advocating increased armaments, actually plunged England into the war, thus opening a clear and definite way for the British people to proceed. And adroitly making the best use of public feeling, it was his wont to say at the time of the forming of his cabinet that Britain's predicament was due to Chamberlain's mistaken policy, and by anathematizing his predecessor, he would boast: "Should we squabble over what took place yesterday, we would likely lose tomorrow." But in spite of that, and although it is rather singular to see Churchill's position strengthened with the piling up of war reverses, the fact is undeniable that the British Empire itself has been shaken from the very foundations.

"This was indicated by the loss of Malai and Burma, the uprisings in India, the rise of an anti-British sentiment in Egypt, the psychological rebellion of the Mohammedans in Arabia and the Near East, and the question of secession of Canada and Australia from the mother country. Although John Bull could rule the seven seas before, with the increasing loss of British shipping, it was inevitable that the people began to entertain a fear of leaving everything in Churchill's hands.

"Be that as it may, Churchill never thought from the beginning that it was possible to defeat the Axis Powers by England's power alone. He knew too well that the only winning chance lay in lining up with the United States.

"But the fact of the matter was that Britain and America have never been too friendly. While the English looked down upon the Americans as upstarts, the latter, who thought all the economic power of the world lay in their hands, derided the former as antiquated. Such a difference in their mental attitudes is even now perceived through their combined campaign of the present, as manifested in its not being closely planned and prosecuted.

"Yet it is Britain's weakness, with things as they stand today, not counting this scornful upstart of America, that it can hardly maintain its position. So even from the time of the last disarmament conference the British cajolery was played up. At this conference Britain had to concede to an equal naval parity with America, apparently paving the way to undermine the very foundations of the British Empire.

Meetings With Roosevelt

"Churchill conferred with Roosevelt on three different occasions since the beginning of the war. The first took place with great pomp on board the Prince of Wales, the

(Continued on Page 4)

CONGRESSMEN NOT PLACATED

(Continued from Page 1)

ing armament program and a catastrophic economic situation, overshadowed by the coming inflation.

Some weeks ago the German Foreign Office received a report on the effect of the paper of the former American Ambassador in Tokyo, Joseph Grew, which bears the title "Reports from Tokyo." Its revelations caused an extraordinary sensation among the American people and gave many Americans the certainty that Roosevelt had deceived the American people with regard to the Japanese-American policy and thus by his policy caused the outbreak of the war with Japan and with the Tripartite Powers. After the revelations of Ambassador Grew the American people is asking:

1) If Japan militarily and spiritually is as the American Ambassador claims in his paper and as he obviously reported to the Government during his activity in Tokyo, it is inconceivable why these reports were withheld from the American people and why Roosevelt in view of these facts allowed his politicians and admirals, for instance Senator Claude Pepper, Democrat of Florida, to provoke Japan continuously and to write about its destruction in 90 days, among other things.

(2) If Roosevelt from the reports of his Ambassador knew the military strength of Japan, why did he force that country by his political provocation, the economic strangulation and his exorbitant political and military demands to take the only step, remaining to a nation, conscious of its honor, namely to resort to military means of defence?

Stirs Criticism

There can be no doubt that these revelations of the former American Ambassador in Tokyo have considerably increased the criticism of Roosevelt and the distrust with which the American people is looking upon its President. The growing distrust of the American people, the lack of confidence in its leadership, and the criticism that must be expected from the impending session of Congress, are the tactical reason for the so-called White Paper. With this poor publication a poor case is to be defended

There is no need to refute the various statements of this White Paper. The arbitrary compilation of questionable documents and arguments deprives this publication from the very start of any value as documentary evidence. The sources which are quoted can in no way refute the documents, proving Roosevelt's war guilt. The utterances of the commercial Attache of the American Embassy in Berlin, Douglas Miller, Roosevelt refers, can not do away with the statements of the Polish Ambassador in Washington, Potocki, contained in his report to his Foreign Ministry of January 16, 1939, in which he gives an account of his conversation with Ambassador Bullitt. In this report which was published by the German Foreign Office in its White Book of 1940, Potocki states: The contents of these instructions (given to Bullitt by Roosevelt when the former was about to take up his post in Paris) which Bullitt communicated to me in the course of a conversation, lasting half an hour, are as follows:

1) An increased foreign political activity under the leadership of President Roosevelt who sharply and unequivocally condemns the totalitarian countries.

2) The war preparations of the United States at sea, on land and in the air which are rapidly being carried out, involving the outlay of the tremendous amount of $1,250,000,000.

3) The outspoken view of the President that France and England must put an end to the policy of compromise with the totalitarian countries. You are not to enter into any discussions with them, aiming at territorial changes.

4) The moral assurance that the United States will give up their policy of isolation and that in case of a war they will actively participate at the side of England and France. America is ready to place her entire financial and raw material resources at their disposal.

Neither can Roosevelt invalidate the authentic facts which Ambassador Potocki reported to his Foreign Ministry and which were based on his conversation with Bullitt, by the obscure utterances of an anonymous Consul General, dealing with alleged psychopathological reasons for the foreign policy of the Reich. In his report Potocki further stated: "Of Germany and of Chancellor Hitler Bullitt spoke vehemently and with hatred. He declared that only force—an eventual war—could end the crazy expansion of Germany in the future. When I asked him what he thought this coming war would be like, he answered that especially the United States, France and England would have to increase their armaments tremendously in order to be able to oppose Germany's power."

It would be easy to refute point by point Roosevelt's wretched effort to justify himself. There can not be the slightest doubt that Roosevelt during the 10 years of his administration did not pursue a good neighbor policy and a policy of pacification, but a policy of interference in foreign affairs, of aggression and war. The truth is, and Roosevelt has to admit it in his White Paper, that he consistently fought the isolationism and the traditional policy of American neutrality which had again been justified by the consequences of the first World War, and that by his Jewish war propaganda the American public became the helpless victim of his war policy. In his White Paper Roosevelt has been unable to offer any argument which could vindicate this fact. Thus this poor defence of a poor politician and of a poor cause becomes a new accusation against its author.

History has furnished the proof that Roosevelt's thesis, the Tripartite Powers were planning to attack the Western Hemisphere, had been wrong. The historic events of the past weeks, on the other hand, have made it clear that Germany's thesis, Roosevelt was planning to interfere in European affairs and to attack Europe, had been right. Roosevelt's wretched White Paper can in no way influence the ultimate verdict of History. It is the American President Franklin Roosevelt who bears the responsibility for the second World War.

Empress Dowager Exchanges Greetings With Their Majesties

Her Majesty the Empress Dowager on Wednesday paid a visit to Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. Her Majesty the Empress Dowager left Omiya Palace at 11:15 a.m. and attended by Masao Otani, Lord Steward, and others proceeded to the Imperial Palace. There Her Majesty the Empress Dowager and Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress exchanged felicitations for the new year. After luncheon and conversation Her Majesty the Empress Dowager retired from the Imperial Palace at 3:30 p.m.

Die glueckliche Geburt unseres dritten Jungen
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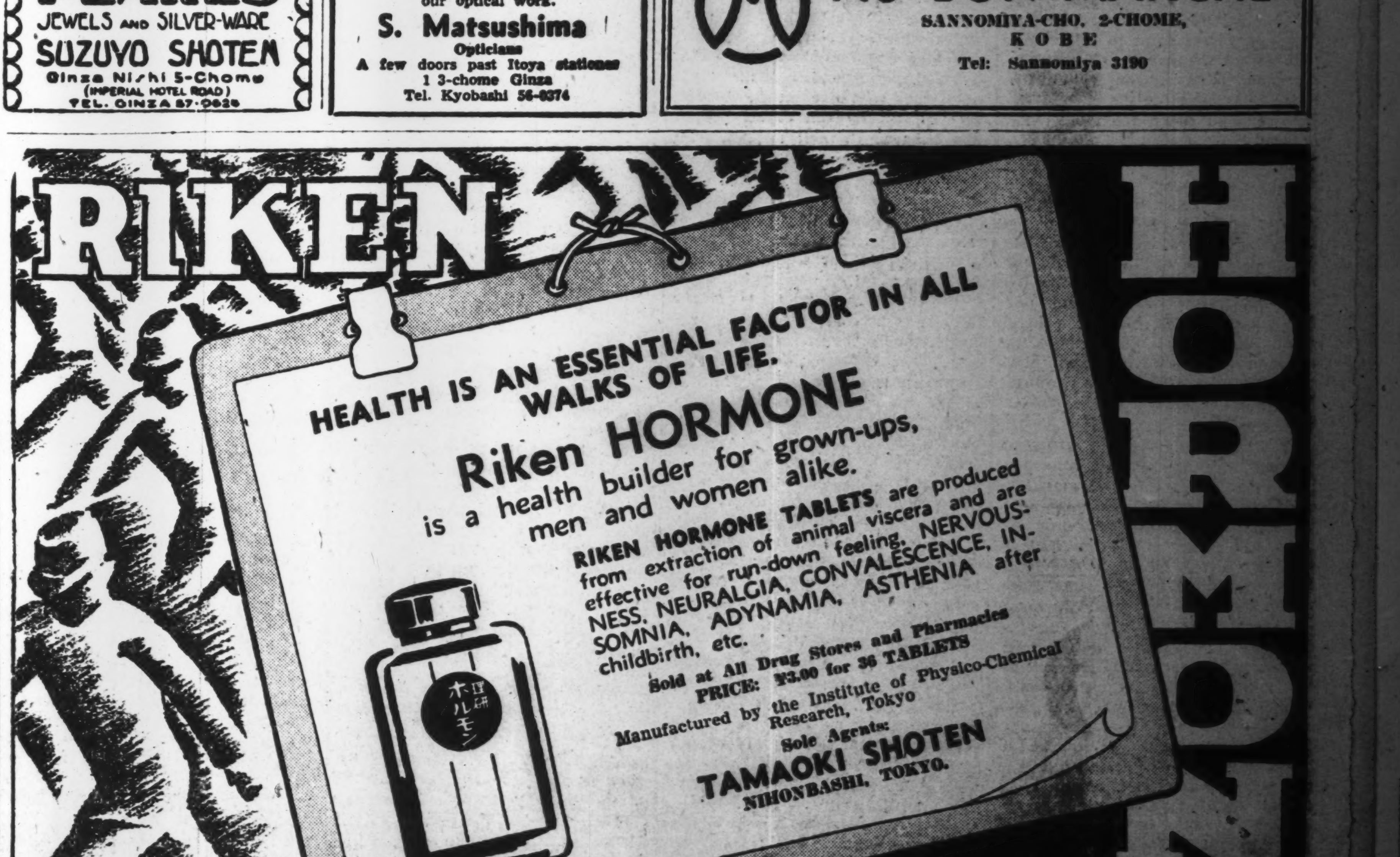

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NIPPON SHOW-GOERS TURN NATIONALISTIC

Remarkable Revival of Purely Domestic Plays Feature Rialto In First Year of War

The year 1942 was a period in which the national prestige of Nippon was enhanced in a most spectacular manner and the nation's fame rose to the highest position ever attained in its history of over 2,600 years. By the astounding feats displayed to the world by the Imperial Fighting Services on land sea and in the air over the extensive area of Greater East Asia, the people of Nippon were awakened to the less national strength of their motherland and to the glory of its 2600-year history.

It was a year when each and every son of Nippon learned to love his country from the very depth of his heart and also to try to rescrutinize what constituted "his" country.—what formed its nucleus—or, in other words, its cultural characteristics. This trend naturally manifested itself in the ever-increasing enthusiasm of the people for the study of things Nipponese. Its history, literature, particularly ancient literary works, old art objects and purely-Nipponese plays were taken up as objects of interest and research. A phenomenal boost that has no parallel in the history of this country for its scale and range literally swept over the literary, theatrical and artistic fields.

Bunraku Puppets Popular

Most highly indicative of this national trend as manifested in the theatrical world was the enthusiastic welcome given by the theater goers of Tokyo to the Bunraku puppet plays which are traditional of Nippon's oldest theatrical activities. So wide was the popularity of the Bunraku puppet theatre that all seats for the December performance staged at the Shimbashi Embujo had been booked in advance by the end of November despite its considerably high admission fee. This fact may be considered as attesting to the theatre-lovers' mounting interest in purely Nipponese plays and, seen from a wider scope, as indicating the psychological trend originated by the current war as mentioned above.

The Bunraku puppet theater, it may be noted in this connection, came into existence in the 16th century, following the development of Joruri or chanting of stories of heroic nature. The combination of puppet plays and chantings won immediate popularity and, in the 17th century, reached its highest development. From that time on, the puppet play held predominance over the theatredom of Kansai district, along with the wabuki.

About two decades ago, however, this unique form of play began to show signs of gradual decline, the interest of the theatre-loving public having been diverted to other novel forms of drama as well as to the cinema, both of which made phenomenal progress about that time.

Its decline became so critical around 1930 that the Bunraku puppet play, which is claimed to be most highly developed among the puppet plays of the world and which is representative of genuine Nipponese life,—manners, customs, national character, philosophy etc.,—was considered as doomed.

Kabuki Well Received

It is to the intense joy of all who are concerned with or interested in drama that the war has rekindled in the minds of the public a fervor for Bunraku—a fact proving that the people have come to entertain a genuine admiration for things characteristic of this country and a sense of respect for the cultural legacy handed down from their ancestors.

To endorse this trend was the phenomenal boom witnessed in Kabukidom. From the beginning to the close of the year, theatres staging Kabuki plays both in Tokyo and Osaka as well as in other lesser cities were packed invariably by capacity audiences at every performance. Never has the Kabuki drama met with such enthusiastic welcome in its history of many centuries and never has it been enjoyed by so many spectators in diverse walks of life.

A cynic may raise criticisms against an unconditional satisfaction over such a phenomenon. He may say that such a boost in theatredom has been the result of the economic boom and other factors brought about by wartime conditions and must not be viewed too optimistically. He is right of course, but, considering the fact that the theatre-lovers' interest was concentrated on plays specially characteristic of this country in preference to others of less "national" nature,—this inclination was manifest also in other spheres of cultural activities and amusements, notably in the cinema,—one may assert with safety that the nation's awakening to Nipponese culture was a more fundamental and influential factor in bringing about the unusual prosperity of theatredom witnessed last year.

Also, last November, the Kabuki-za in Tokyo presented special performances in commemoration of the late Kawatake Mokuami and Fukuchi Ochi, celebrated playwrights of the early Meiji Period who wrote a large number of remarkable plays for the Kabuki. The special programs were presented by a de luxe cast of leading Kabuki actors.

It was quite befitting to the times that the commemorative performances were presented at this juncture when the people's minds had reverted to the essence of Nipponese culture, inasmuch as the late Mokuami and Ochi were playwrights who were responsible for the restoration of the Kabuki tradition at a time when the torrential tendency of Europeanization was encroaching upon the traditional characteristics of the Nipponese drama.

It was a matter of deep congratulation that the metropolitan theatre-lovers were provided with an opportunity of paying high tribute to these meritorious authors.

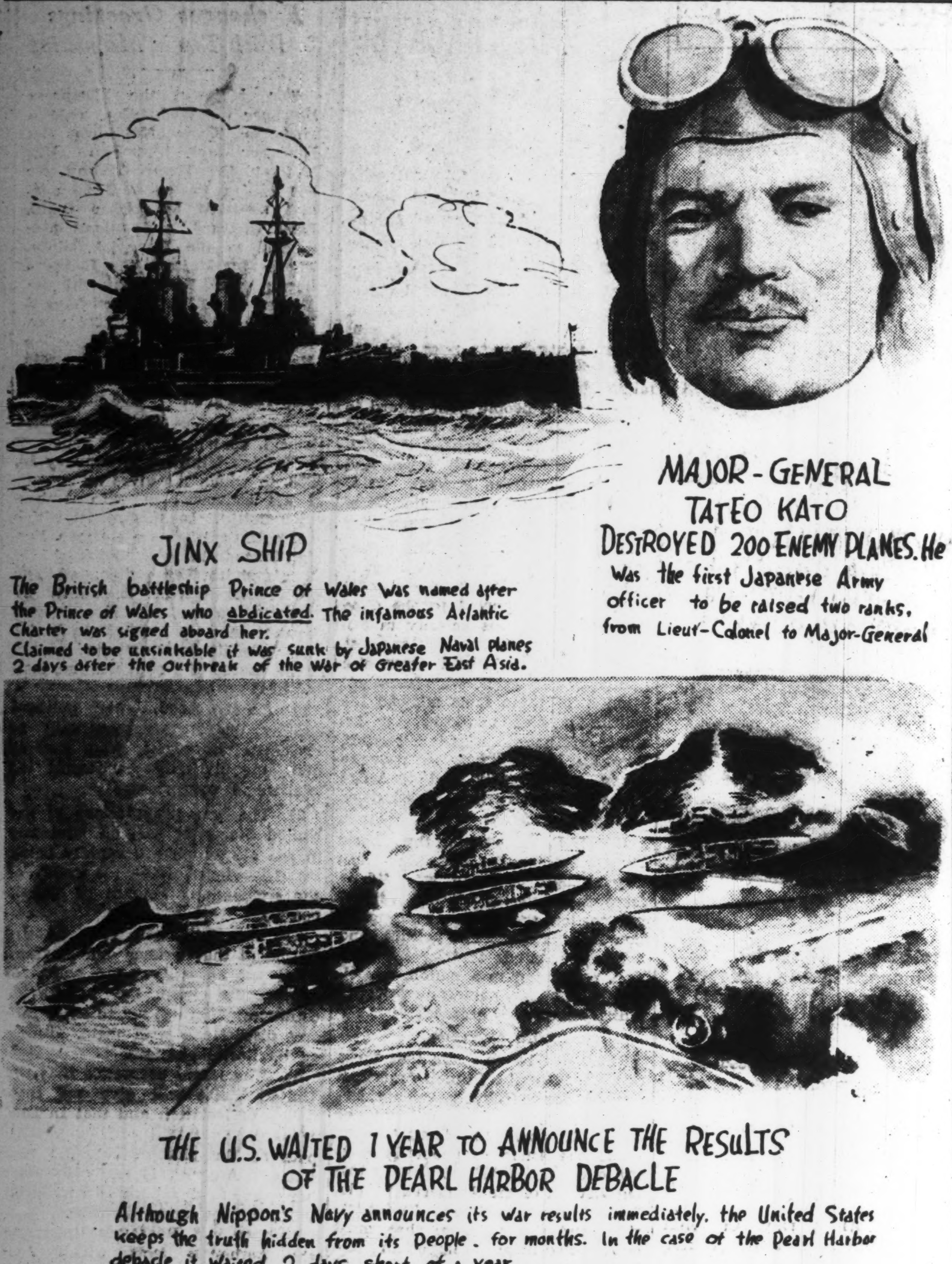
Circuit Troupes Active

Turning to less spectacular but with-al significant theatrical activities, mention must be made of the "Ido Gekidan" or rural circuit troupes. It was several years ago that a few itinerant dramatic companies were organized for the purpose of giving sound entertainment to rural population inhabiting remote parts of the country. Though little known by the urban people, they engaged in their mission with sincerity and firm will and their efforts were brought to the attention of the authorities. The Board of Information subsequently set about extending positive aid to these troupes and other new companies were organized.

During last year, these circuit troupes conducted extensive traveling performances in rural and mining districts and won wide popularity among the local people who had so far been excluded from sound, artistic plays. The remarkable activities of these troupes are to be considered as one of the conspicuous features that characterized 1942's theaterdom of Nippon under wartime.

Mention should also be made of the achievements attained by the Bungaku-za, one of the "Shingeki" or experimental troupes. In its four performances staged at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tokyo, during last year this company scored consecutive successes, to the intense delight of the Shingeki fans. Although the Bungaku-za is patronized by a limited audience comprised mainly of students and the intelligentsia, its success is of special significance inasmuch as this group is generally considered the most active and influential successor to the tradition of the Shingeki school which was established in the middle part of the Meiji Period primarily with a view to introducing the technique and characteristics of Western plays and which has held a prominent position in Nippon's rialto.

STRANGER THAN FICTION



JINX SHIP

The British battleship Prince of Wales was named after the Prince of Wales who abdicated. The infamous Atlantic Charter was signed aboard her. Claimed to be unsinkable it was sunk by Japanese Naval planes 2 days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

MAJOR-GENERAL TATEO KATO DESTROYED 200 ENEMY PLANES. He was the first Japanese Army officer to be raised two ranks, from Lieut-Colonel to Major-General

THE U.S. WAITED 1 YEAR TO ANNOUNCE THE RESULTS OF THE PEARL HARBOR DEBACLE

Although Nippon's Navy announces its war results immediately, the United States keeps the truth hidden from its people - for months. In the case of the Pearl Harbor debacle it waited 2 days short of a year.

CHURCHILL SEEN AS SIGN OF FAILURE

(Continued from Page 3)

battleship that was sent down to the bottom off Malai, by the Imperial Forces. The point that must be stressed on this occasion was the fact that the position of Britain was so weak that its Prime Minister had to brave the dangers of the Atlantic to make a call on America.

"It was in the latter part of December, 1941, when on his second visit to America, Churchill spoke in Congress at Washington, in which he appealed for American help by revealing Britain's sad plight. In this speech, he said: 'There runs through my veins the blood of an American,' and as expected he received great applause from the overjoyed Yankees.

"Winston Churchill was born in 1874 as the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill, a famed British politician. His ancestry is traced to a house of warriors, and as he was not successful in politics in his early days, he became a soldier. This career he gave up later and returned to politics again, which eventually placed him in his present position. It is singular to witness him being connected with every war in some capacity. Sometimes he appeared on the battlefield as a war correspondent, and at other times he actually took part as a soldier.

"In the last World War his activities were preeminent as the Lord of the British Admiralty. He made a fierce attack on the Dardanelles, and his failure in the attempt to make a landing on Gallipoli Peninsula is well known.

"Churchill's pugnacity created many political enemies. For a long time preceding the current conflict he had to go through a rather uneventful time; but with his fatal German hatred, fortune smiled on him and he became the central figure in the present anti-Axis struggle.

"He is well aware of the unprofitableness of leaving domestic problems unsettled; but he knows too well that if too much time is devoted to internal questions, the war cannot be properly prosecuted. So apparently there is nothing in his mind now but to bring the war to a successful conclusion. For that he must absolutely depend upon the American aid, for which there is no alternative.

"When at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia Britain was badly beaten, some forecasted Churchill's probable withdrawal, from politics, while others thought in view of Britain's dependency upon America his political life would rather be lengthened. This latter prophecy won the day mainly because Churchill was a favorite with the Americans.

"His grandfather by his mother, Leonard Jerome, was a well-known kodak film manufacturer in the city of Rochester, New York State. This man became first a lawyer after a hard study, and when he was 26 came to own a Rochester newspaper. Later he showed up in New York City, and at Wall Street made a big money by speculation, which enabled him to purchase the New York Times. His daughter Jennie, who later became Winston's mother, was born at this time when her father was in the thick of speculation at Wall Street. Although Jerome went to the wall three times, he was dauntless and pushing ahead with his born spirit of adventure, courage, and enterprise, he finally made himself a king in the journalistic world. In this respect he was a typical Yankee.

"While Churchill is appealing to the American sympathy on the favorable pretext of defending Democracy, he knows too well that there is no such thing as a democracy in existence. Of this, Roosevelt too is well aware, and under the guise of guarding the bulwarks of democracy is trying desperately to set up a dictatorial power.

"Churchill also is bent upon creating a dictatorial regime. To complete Britain's internal organization, he is cleverly establishing himself as an absolute authority by deceiving the people that his actions are in conformity with British tradition. To achieve his aim, he is, of course, relying on the American President. Out of the many conferences he has had with Roosevelt, what actually did he get? The accomplishments are not clear, but it is certain that he has stooped to the lowest level of obsequiousness.

"Will Churchill's political career continue till after the close of the war? In view of the statement made by an American journalist, Wolfe Ingersoll in his 'Report concerning England,' which says: 'Without Churchill England apparently does not know what to do during the war, but nobody thinks that he will remain as the Prime Minister even after the war."

The induction of a pro-Soviet figure, Sir Stafford Cripps, into the Cabinet reveals the insecure position in which Churchill is found.

"Winston Chuchill is 68 years old now, and yet there seems to be none in the extensive British Empire, who can replace this old man at this critical period. That Britain must have such a superannuated man at the top may be the very indication of the Empire's inevitable downfall."

MUSIC GROUP BARES AMBITIOUS PROGRAM

Grand Concert Planned in February to Bolster Nation's Fighting Spirit

Musical programs for the second year of the War of Greater East Asia enlisting 2,500 musicians were announced by the Nippon Ongaku Bunka Kyokai, or the Japan Musical Culture Association, headed by Marquis Yoshichika Tokugawa.

Starting this month, a long-term musical training program will be given for the benefit of music teachers of the national schools and music instructors belonging to the Society.

A program which will be held at the Central Industrial Association Building in Kojimachi-ku with the assistance of the Education Ministry, Board of Information, Tokyo Prefectural Government and Municipality, will emphasize Japanese spirit rather than minor techniques.

Encouraged by the successful results attained by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra during its tour in October last year, a similar tour, featuring symphonies, vocal, and instrumental numbers will be given for three weeks, early this spring, with the assistance of the Board of Information and the National Service Association. Musical numbers to be presented will consist chiefly of compositions of Japanese and Axis musicians.

On the afternoon of February 7, a grand concert to bolster the national spirit will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall. This program represents the second undertaking of its kind since it was inaugurated on December 8th of last year, on the first anniversary of the current war.

A number of chamber music concerts will be held to encourage Japanese musicians in their creative composition works. At the same time, concerts will be given to introduce and encourage musical artists.

A committee headed by Viscount Takatoshi Kyogoku, with the assistance of the Board of Information, will exchange musical compositions with the southern regions and China. Plans are also under way to exchange prominent composers in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Another committee will cooperate with the Japan Moving Picture Association to sponsor programs for the betterment of the music in connection with moving pictures.

A plan is under way with the cooperation of five gramophone companies to record ten out of 100 newly selected patriotic Japanese poems after they have been composed into songs.

The works of six Japanese composers will be recorded. They include Saburo Moroi specializing in chamber music, Masao Oki in symphonic work, Yasuji Kiyose in piano music, Kishio Hirao in flute music, Motosaku Akiyoshi in violin music and Miss Toshiharu Ichikawa in songs.

Concert Calendar

A light music concert in celebration of the victories of the Nippon Army and Navy, sponsored by the Sanwa-kai Society. Saturday, January 9 at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Artists include Haida Brothers and Minami-no-Gakudan band; Miss Noriko Awaya and her band and Kiyoshi Sakurai and his band.

"Evening of Kosei Ongaku." Saturday and Sunday, January 9 and 10, at 6 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan. Musicians include Kiyoshi Sakurai and chamber music band; Taizo Sugihara, piano and Haida Brothers and their Southern Melodeers.

The second subscription concert of the Nippon Light Music Band. Tuesday, January 12 at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall, directed by K. Sono, soloist: Miss Aiko Saida, alto, the Shochiku Light Music Band with Kazuo Tanaka, Xylophone, Bikyo Gakudan directed by Koji Asakura, Tsutomu Shirakata and his band. Miss Miyeko Takamine, soprano, accompanied by the Bikyo Gakudan.

The abonnement concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Thursday, January 14, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Kazuko Kusama at the piano. Program includes Berlioz's three small pieces from "Romeo et Juliette," Saint-Saens' Piano Concerto No. 5 in F major and Gurlitt's "Goya Symphony."

A piano recital by Miss Yoyoko Tohmi, Friday, January 15, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Program includes Liszt's Cantata on the theme of Bach; Beethoven's Eroica Variation; Debussy's Twelve Preludes and Chopin's Four Scherzos.

The 26th Concert of the Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin. Saturday, January 16, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree at 5:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. The program includes soprano solo by Miss Miho Nagato; violin solo by Professor Willy Frey and dance performance by Madame Seiko Takata and her dancing troupe.

A light music concert, Sunday, January 17, at 6:30 p.m., at the Gunjin Kaikan, entitled "Katsuhiko Haida's Favorite Songs' Rendition."

Midori Hosokawa's symphony compositions concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of M. Hosokawa, Tuesday, January 19, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Fumiko Fujita, soprano. The program includes: Overture-Toa Triumphal Song; "Yamato-ji" (soprano solo with orchestra accompaniment); The Larch Tree, symphonic number with soprano solo, and "Fuji" a symphonic Suite.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

"Oseiyei" (Wang Ching-wei), one of the feature offerings at the Teikoku Gekijo this month, has won the ¥1,500 prize of the Board of Information, having been selected from among 175 plays last month by the Board of Information.

Another new drama called "Tarachine Kai" (Mother and Sea) by Tatsuro Kudo was also honored by the same prize. In addition, three different plays were selected, which were given ¥300, respectively, as encouragement fund. They are "Kadode Mae" (Prior to the Departure to the Front) by Yoshiji Hotta; "Ishida Mitsunari" (A Great Warrior of Feudal Japan) by Heihachiro Endo, and "Hogei Kenmei" (Whaling) by Yatsumi Kumori.

The Zuiho Gekidan opened the Kokumin Shin Gekijo yesterday with a new program of two plays, including "Hokutosei" (Plough) and "Warera Kateri" (We Won). The former was specially produced by Yutaka Mafune in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, which was observed last year. The current performance will be given until January 14.

The Nippon Actors' Association donated ¥670 to the Military Relief Board at the end of last month as military relief fund. On behalf of the association, Uzaeymon Ichimura, veteran Kabuki actor, called at the Board to hand over the donation.

A group of Kabuki actors, headed by Ennosuke Ichikawa, will play at the Misonoza in Nagoya until January 12, after which they will proceed to Nagoya to fulfil their engagement at the Shochikuza. The highlight of their program is "Pearl Harbor."

The Shin Engiza, which was organized last year by Kazuo Hasegawa and Isuzu Yamada, two popular stage players, and which concluded a successful performance in the capital last month, is now making its first performance at the Kitano Gekijo in Osaka with the repertoire program, consisting of three plays such as "Inano Kantaro" (Man of Chivalry).

To entertain the people behind the guns, particularly those who are endeavoring to achieve increased production of wartime necessities, the Toho Buyotai was dispatched to the Hokuriku Province early this month to make a circulating show in several cities and towns until the middle of this month. The chief itinerary includes Niigata, Toyama, Takaoka, Kanazawa and Fukui cities.

FILM PLAY ON NAVY, NEW SHOCHIKU PLAN

Daiyei to Turn Out Dramatic Movie on Life of Hero God of Air

To stimulate and encourage the fighting spirit for annihilating America and Britain, a special dramatic feature entitled "Kaigun" (The Imperial Japanese Navy) is now being contemplated by the Uzumasa studios of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company. The original story was written by Toyo-o Iwata and will be filmed under the direction of Tomotaka Tazaka. The Shochiku will also shortly complete a War screen play called "Aiki Minami ye Tobu" (The Plane Hops Off to the South). Several other Greater East Asia War pictures are now being produced by Daiyei and Toho, including "Operations in Burma," "General Attack on Singapore," and "The Last Day of Corregidor." The Daiyei also is planning to turn out "Sora no Gunshin" (Hero-God of the Air), which will deal with the life of the late Major-General Tateo Kato of the Imperial Japanese Air Force.

The Kyoto studios of the Shochiku Motion Picture Company have succeeded in raising a contribution for the construction fund of a warplane, amounting to ¥624.60, which was donated to the Army last month as the first contribution of the monthly campaign for raising the fund for the same purpose.

The outstanding cultural feature films scheduled to be released on the local screen in the latter part of this month will be "The Record of Arashima Island," "The Plain," "The Science of Toys," "The Yasukuni Shrine," and "Nurses at the Factory."

According to an unofficial investigation, motion pictures inspected by the Home Ministry prior to the production during the year 1942 aggregated 104, of which those rejected for the shooting totaled only seven.

Under the supervision of the Press Section of the Kwantung Army, the second version of "Kita no Mamori" ("Guardians of the North), a motion picture depicting the actual condition and atmosphere of the defense of the north, has recently been completed.

Kinhwa Radio Station Set Up

C.P.S.

HANGCHOW, January 5.—The Kinhwa Broadcasting Station, the construction of which began on August 9, last year has been completed. The new radio station will be used extensively by the local military authorities in wartime publicity work.

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P.I. FAST ACHIEVING ECONOMIC FREEDOM

Steadily Nearing Stage of Self-Sufficiency Under Guidance Of Nippon Authorities

Under the guidance of the Japanese military authorities, the Philippines is steadily approaching a stage of economic self sufficiency, which is indispensable for the fulfilment of its duties as a country in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, reports the Asahi from Manila.

For many years in the past, the economic activities of the Philippine Islands have been in the firm grip of the United States, which from a very selfish motive has always treated the country as one of its commercial colonies, purchasing 90 per cent of the sugar, cocoanut oil, copra, hemp and other agricultural crops produced in the islands and selling great quantities of iron, metallic articles, sundry goods, cotton goods, gasoline, paper, rayon, toilet articles, cameras, films, and other daily commodities and luxuries to the Filipinos. Therefore, under the economic structure of pre-war days, the Filipinos had no economic independence.

Since their entry into the Philippine Islands, the Nippon military authorities have been extending every possible aid to the Filipinos so that they may adapt themselves to the new situation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, relieving themselves of the indolent and luxurious habits introduced from the United States.

To Cooperate With Nippon

As a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Philippines is expected to cooperate with Japan concerning:

(1) The development of important materials for use in strengthening the defense of Greater East Asia.

(2) The speedy realization of self-sufficiency in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

(3) The self supply of the Imperial Forces stationed in the country.

(4) The speedy attainment of a stage of self-sufficiency by the Filipinos.

As a result of the close cooperation between the Nippon military authorities in the Philippine Islands and the native people, the goal is being quickly reached.

The successes achieved in various lines are briefly mentioned below.

(a) Mineral sources: The development of mineral resources in different places of the Philippines is making a satisfactory progress.

(b) Manila Hemp: In pre-war days, the Philippine islands produced 170,000 tons of hemp a year, the greater portion of which was being evenly exported to Japan, Europe, and the United States. The demand for Manila hemp in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere at present amounts to about 70 per cent of the production of pre-war days. But, in view of the expected increase in demand, it is considered unnecessary to restrict the production.

Lumber Production

(c) Lumber: The annual production of lumber in the Philippines was about 7,000,000 koku in pre-war days. In anticipation of a greater demand, efforts are being exercised by the Philippine Lumber Company, a Japanese Corporation, to increase the supply by 40 per cent.

The pine lumber produced in North Luzon is regarded as an excellent material for pulp.

(d) Copra: The islands produced 750,000 tons, or about 40 per cent of the entire production in the world. Up to the outbreak of the present war in the Pacific, about 80 per cent of the copra produced in the country used to be exported to the United States year after year. About one fourth of the entire Filipino population was engaged in the manufacture of various articles of copra.

The interruption of its exports to the United States due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, therefore, was a blow to the native people. Thanks to the well-directed efforts of the Nippon military authorities, the greater portion of copra produced there is now being used to extract oil to be used as a substitute for heavy oil, lamp oil, edible oil, as well as in manufacturing soap. The remainder is being exported to Japan and other countries. At present, the authorities are studying measures to increase its production in order to meet the greater demand in the future.

Area Under Sugar

(e) Sugar: According to figures available in July last, the total area of sugar plantations in the Philippine Islands was 260,000 chobu, of which about 48,000 chobu is to continue under sugar to meet the demand in the country, while 92,000 chobu is to be used for sugar the production of special kinds of fuels, including alcohol, and the remaining 120,000 chobu to be converted into cotton plantations.

In the meantime, most of the 41 sugar manufactories in the country are being converted into alcohol distilleries or for manufacture of other fuels.

(f) Cotton: The cotton growing industry was left in a primitive stage of development in pre-war days, the total area under cotton throughout the country having been about 2,000 chobu only.

According to the 5-year cotton production plan established by the Nippon military authorities, the area of cotton plantations in the country is to be enlarged to 450,000 chobu in the time named, with an annual production of 1,500,000 piculs.

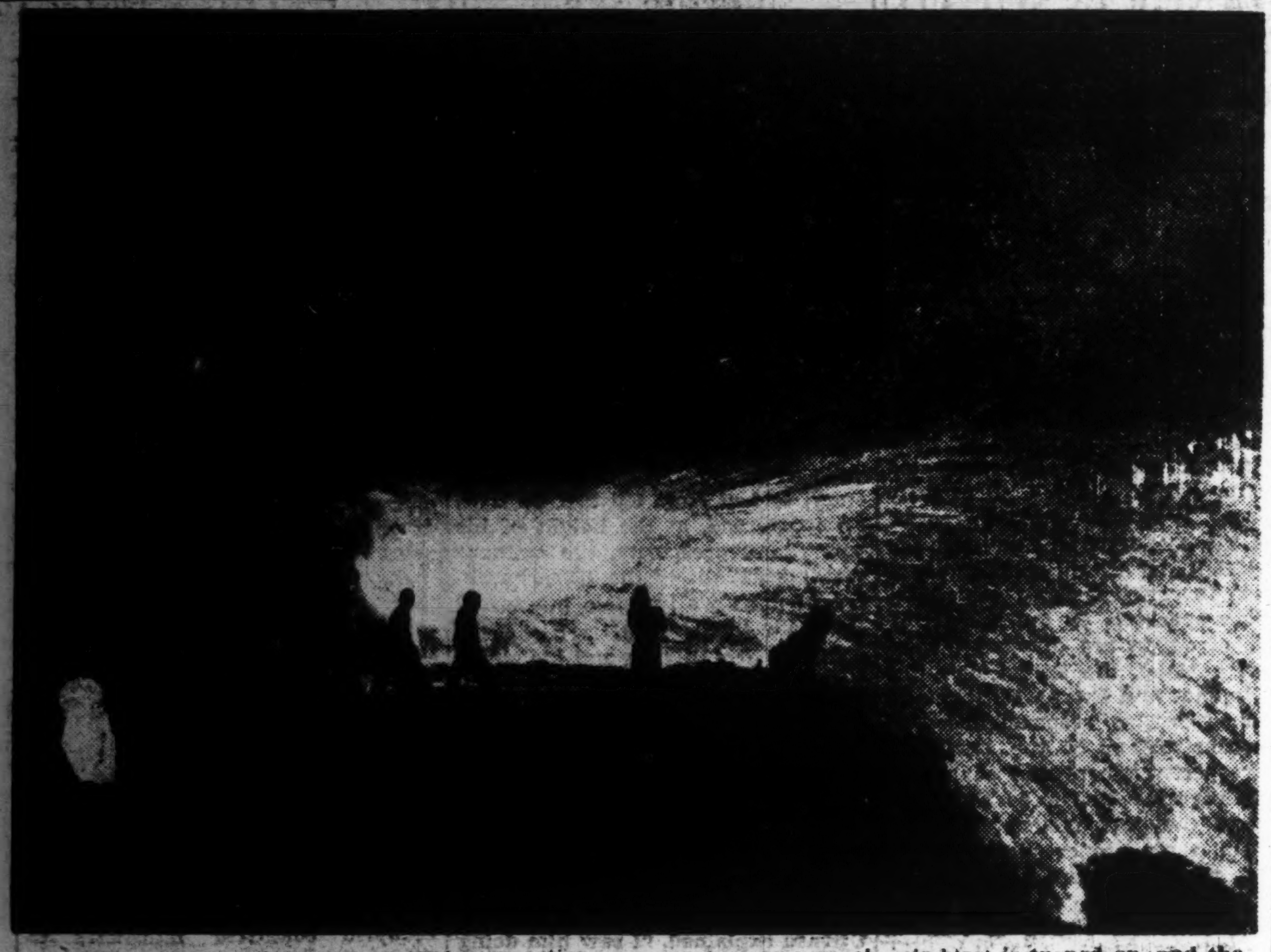
Nippon Concerns Active

At present, eight Nipponese companies are engaged in the expansion of the cotton plantations on the Islands. According to the 5-year plan, they are to increase the area of cotton plantations throughout the country in the first year by 12,000 chobu. Thanks to the earnest collaboration of the native people, these companies have succeeded in cultivating 15,000 chobu of land instead of 12,000 with cotton. Encouraged by the splendid success, they are exercising greater efforts to execute the duty imposed of them.

(g) Rice: The Philippines has been producing about 140,000 tons of rice which covered about 90 per cent of the consumption in the country, the shortage amounting to about 14,000 tons a year.

Under the guidance of Nipponese experts, native farmers of the country are now doing their best to secure the self-supply of rice, while exercising strenuous efforts to increase the production of sweet-potatoes and corns. Thus, the Philippines is expected to reach a stage of self-sufficiency in food before long.

At a Steel-Tubing Plant



Picture shows a Bessemer converter in action. It consists of a rotatable egg-shaped steel vessel, lined with refractory material, and provided with a blast box and tuyeres at one end, by means of which air can be blown through the charge. The converter is charged in the horizontal position with molten pig iron, the air blast is turned on, and the converter is turned to the vertical position, whereby the air is blown through the molten iron. The impurities are rapidly removed, with the production first of a slag, and then of a long flame, accompanying the removal of carbon.

RUBBER LABORATORY TO BE ESTABLISHED

Will Study Questions Concerning Consumption of Gum Coming From S. Regions

A large laboratory with every modern equipment will be established in Tokyo for the purpose of accelerating the rubber industry in Nippon, which will settle before long all questions concerning the consumption of rubber from the southern regions, says the Nippon Sangyo.

The laboratory, which will be named the Greater Nippon Rubber Laboratory (capitalized at ¥10,000,000), is expected to conduct a careful study of various questions from the chemical, technical, and scientific points of view.

1. The treatment of crude rubber in a form facilitating easy transportation.
2. The easiest method of manufacturing rubber in order to save labor.
3. Substitutes for formic acid and acetic acid that are easily obtainable here.
4. A new congealing method.
5. Methods of enriching the supply of carbon black, zinc white, and other accelerators and preservers as well as methods of economizing the consumption of substitutes for chemicals for use in processing rubber.
7. New uses of rubber as a paint.
8. New uses of rubber as a raw material of fiber.
9. New uses of rubber as a substitute for metals.
10. New uses of rubber as a building material.
11. New uses of rubber as a material for public works.
12. New uses of rubber as a material for furniture and other articles of daily use.
13. New uses of rubber as material for various articles.
14. New uses of latex.
15. Fuels, lubricants, synthetic resins, synthetic gum, and other chemical articles and materials to be manufactured of rubber.

The laboratory, for the execution of the studies mentioned above, will disburse ¥5,400,000 as an initial expenditure, as itemized in the lines to follow:

1. For the purchase of the ground to be the site of the laboratory	¥1,500,000
2. For buildings	1,200,000
3. For machines, instruments, tools and various fixtures of the laboratory........	1,700,000
5. Wages, salaries for the experts and other employes	1,000,000

Priority Distribution Solves Issue in Europe

(Continue from Page 6)

private ownership of land and properties."

(2) Dissolution of collective farming: "Although it is impossible to root out the Communist system of ownership, as practice in agriculture, in a short space of time the collective farm in which the peasant holdings are pooled shall be dissolved. It shall be replaced by the establishment of two central organs, the Office of Common Farm and the Office of Distributive Farm. The key function of the former is to seek complete unity and cooperation of the peasants in cultivation and harvesting of crops; while that of the latter is to allocate annually to each family a proportional section of land. Those families receiving this land allocation shall be responsible for the reclamation of the waste-land, cultivation, planting and harvesting. Eventually, the individual ownership of the land and properties attached thereto shall be recognized."

(3) Exemption from taxation: "For the time being, the levying of taxes on peasant farms and holdings shall be waived."

About 70 per cent of the tractors which were used on the Ukrainian grain fields was destroyed. This did not, however, discourage the Germans. They immediately brought in construction material and machinery to start Government-owned tractor factories and repair shops all over the country. Moreover, farming equipment has been flowing into the Ukraine in constant streams. According to an official report dated September 9, 1942, more than 1,000,000 scythes, 22,000 ploughs, 2,700 hoes, 6,000 grain-reapers, 3,000 threshing-machines, 2,000 charcoal burner motors, 3,000 tractors, 1,900 trucks, hundreds of live-stock and other farm necessities were shipped into the Ukraine.

The willful violation of the French Government's territorial integrity by the enemy Powers to launch a counter offensive in French North Africa has inspired, all the more, Germany's determination to rehabilitate Europe as quickly as possible. This and other recent developments have made the reconstruction of Europe the very life-line for Germany. And in Germany, today, there are more than 2,300,000 foreign workers from the various occupied countries engaged in German industries. The number of other people gainfully employed in the rest of the European countries comprises millions more. They are all cooperating with the Germans and her Axis partners to realize an early return of peace and the establishment of a New Order in Europe.

(End)

STOCKS REGISTER GENERAL COMEBACK

Long-Term Toyo Cotton Up ¥5.00, Dai-Ichi Bank Spot Pole-Vaults ¥9.00

Reflecting the resilient tone toward the close of the Monday session, the Tokyo Stock Exchange staged an all-round comeback and the greater majority of the listed stocks sharply rallied yesterday.

In the long-term section, for instance, Toyo Cotton Spinning rallied as much as ¥5.00 at one bound, Tokyo Rayon ¥4.10, Japan Soda, new ¥3.50, while Katakura Silk continued to climb ¥3.80. Stimulated by these signal gains, Taiwan Sugar, new bounced up ¥2.40, Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥2.30, Okamoto Industrial and Furukawa Electric Machinery ¥1.80 each, Toyo Bearing and Japan Beer, new ¥1.70 each, Uraga Shipbuilding and Fujikoshi Steel ¥1.60 each, Hokkai Coal, new and Kokura Steel ¥1.50 each.

The short-term section was steady, for the bourse issue. Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial and Hitachi Iron Works registered fractional gains.

The spot market was bullish particularly in bank wares. Dai-Ichi Bank jumped ¥9.00 at one bound, and Mitsui Bank, new, stepped up ¥3.00, Dai-San Bank and Jugo Bank ¥1.00 each. The rest of the stocks handled in the market remained firm.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section	— Delivery — Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	125.0	124.1	123.9
Sino-Japan Spin (50)	77.5	77.6	78.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	....	....
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	65.5	66.1	65.8
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	70.6	....	70.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	91.6	91.8	90.0
Showa Elec Ind (50)	78.0	78.7	79.0
Japan Nitrogen (50)	74.5	....	....
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	89.9	89.8	89.7
O. S. K. (50)	82.9	83.5	83.5
Toyo Steamship (50)	66.5	....	....
Nissan Steamship (50)	59.8	59.7	60.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	88.1	89.1	89.1
Ishihara Ind (50)	66.9	67.9	68.3
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec Ind (50)	101.5	102.9	101.8
M'bishi Elec Mach (50)	124.6	126.4	124.0
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	64.8	64.5	64.0
Japan Beer (50)	....	91.5	90.6
Tropical Ind (42½)	39.6	....	41.0
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	43.5	42.7	43.0
Asahi Glass (50)	98.2	97.1	96.1
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.8	97.6	95.0
Manchou Tobacco (50)	83.7	83.9	82.0

Short-Term Section	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Exch. new	81.5	2.8	1.0	82.1
N. Y. K., new	74.6	5.6	5.1	75.3
M'bishi Heavy Ind	95.4	6.3	5.0	95.8
Kanebo Spin. new	70.7	1.4	70.0	70.5
Teikoku Rayon, new	63.1	4.3	3.0	63.4
Hitachi Iron Works	86.3	8.6	6.3	87.7
Osaka Exch. new	42.6	3.5	2.1	53.1
Japan Steel Tube	66.5	7.5	6.5	67.5
Japan Oil	73.5	4.4	3.5	74.2
S. M. R.	72.7	2.9	2.7	72.7
N. Y. K., old	89.0	9.0	8.9	88.9
Hokkaido Coal	73.1	4.1	3.1	73.8
Kanebo Spin. old	122.9	3.1	2.6	122.6
Toyo Rayon, new	51.0	1.5	1.0	51.0
Kokura Iron Works	51.9	2.9	1.9	52.5
Japan Beer new	41.8	2.0	1.8	41.8
Japan Sugar, new	64.1	4.5	4.1	64.2
Ensuiko Sugar	61.4	1.9	1.4	61.4
Japan Mining	60.6	1.3	0.6	61.3
Manchou Ind	58.2	8.2	8.1	58.1

Bill Clearings

January 6
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	273,499	110,578
Balance	33,899	28,522

TWO LEADING BANKS TO BE AMALGAMATED

Chuya to Be Merged to Yasuda —Will Bolster Country's Finances

Japan's financial world which, through the recent amalgamation of the Mitsui and Daiichi Banks and that of the Mitsubishi and One Hundredth Banks, has taken a big stride toward closer cooperation with the Government, is now embodying its determination to act in strict accordance with the financial policy of the state in the merger of the Nippon Chuya Bank (the Nippon Day and Night Bank) to the Yasuda Bank as announced by the Nippon Financial Control Association, reports the Asahi.

After the merger the total amount of deposits with the Yasuda Bank will reach ¥3,770,000,000, which will considerably promote the position the bank occupies in the financial world of Nippon.

The Yasuda Bank is reported to be also contemplating the merger to it of the Third Bank and other banks under its influence.

The merger of the Nippon Chuya Bank will take place before or about March next according to the agreement to be reached between Sen Sonobe, president of the Yasuda Bank and Aisaku Nakajima president of the Nippon Chuya Bank.

In connection with the merger, the Finance Ministry authorities expressed their satisfaction when they said:

"After a careful study of all matters concerned, we have just given our sanction for the amalgamation of the Yasuda and Nippon Chuya Banks as agreed upon between them. The merger of the Nippon Chuya Bank to the Yasuda Bank has been decided upon for the same purpose as for the recent amalgamation of the four leading banks here in Tokyo. We are very glad that our financial circles are thus taking measures indispensable for the adjustment of their activities to meet the demand of the times. The authorities are quite willing to extend any aid required for the successful operation of these banks after their reformation."

Relative to the merger of the Nippon Chuya Bank to the Yasuda Bank, the two institutions issued the following joint statement:

"The two banks mentioned below, for many years in the past, have been working in close collaboration for the execution of their duties as responsible financing organizations of Nippon. In view of the extraordinary situation under which Nippon stands at present, the two banks have decided upon their amalgamation, accompanying a fundamental renovation of their staff members, as well as of their system of operation, so that they may perfectly execute their duties as a new financing organization of the country.

The Chuya Bank of Nippon
The Yasuda Bank

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	82.10	+ 0.40
N.Y.K., new (short term)	75.10	— 0.10
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	70.50	— 0.50
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.15	Same

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PACIFIC ECONOMY

We Have Tin, Rubber, Hemp Which U.S. Sorely Needs, Foodstuffs, Tin, Rubber, Mineral Oil Which Britain Urgently Requires

Today when the Eastern South Seas and the larger portion of Oceania, the treasure-house of the world, form part and parcel of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, for what materials do the Powers of the world look to these regions? Roughly speaking, they are:

(1) Foodstuffs: Wheat, meats, butter, cheese, sugar, tea, etc.

(2) Mineral resources: Coal, petroleum, tin, lead, zinc, bauxite, manganese, nickel, chromium, wolfram, iron ore.

(3) Vegetable resources: Raw cotton, hemp, rubber, etc.

(4) Animal resources: Wool, hides, etc.

Of the above materials, what the United States needs most are tin, rubber and hemp, while Britain is in most urgent need of provisions, tin, rubber and mineral oil. Although boasting itself as a "have" nation, the United States could not help depending entirely on the southwestern Pacific for the supply of tin and rubber.

The world total output of tinstone in 1940 was 241,000 tons, of which Malai accounted for 86,000 tons (quantity exported), the former Dutch East Indies 45,000 tons and Thailand 18,000 tons. When Burma and Australia were taken into account as well, the Southwestern Pacific was responsible for more than 70 per cent of the total production throughout the world. For the Americans who consumed over 40 per cent of the world output it was not without reason that the destiny of the Pacific formed an object of their greatest concern—not a mere question of sentiment. There was also rubber which made them still more anxious to retain their hold on the southern regions.

Rubber is one of the monopolistic commodities of the Southwestern Pacific. The world total output in 1937 amounted to 1,057,000 tons the larger part of which was produced in these regions. During the pre-war period, the annual consumption of this material in the United States was 570,000 tons or 56 per cent of the world total production volume. With the complete suspension of its supply from East Asia as a result of the War, the United States is making frantic efforts at increased production in Central and South America, but the estimated output is too small to satisfy even a reasonable portion of its huge demand. The following tables show the world output of raw rubber and the demand-supply relations in the principal countries:

World Output of Raw Rubber
(In 1,000 tons)

	1936	1937	1939
Malai	369.5	509.3	383.0
Former D.E.I.	313.1	453.6	378.4
Ceylon	50.7	70.8	61.2
F.I.C.	41.3	45.1	69.0
Thailand	32.0	47.3	53.6
N. Borneo	32.3	43.1	38.2
India	13.8	14.6	—
Brazil	17.6	18.4	—
World Total	894.7	1,233.4	1,057.6

Demand and Supply of Rubber in Principal Countries
(Average between 1934 and 1938, in tons)

	Output	Import	Export
Nippon	—	61,230	742
Germany	—	83,614	1,426
Italy	—	23,969	6
Britain	—	152,702	51,242
France	—	62,544	868
U.S.A.	—	493,384	—
Soviet Union	—	35,172	—
Canada	—	29,470	—
Malai	422,890	87,652	508,862
Former D.E.I.	353,977	—	345,794
Ceylon	61,831	2,906	64,705
F.I.C.	38,828	14	38,840
Thailand	35,554	—	28,960
N. Borneo	33,983	—	32,850
Brazil	16,487	—	12,724
World Total	999,390	1,242,420	1,222,640

As shown above, the economic value of the Eastern South Seas lies not only in its abundance of foodstuffs, but also in its richness in natural wealth still remaining untapped which are indispensable for the high-geared national defense industry of today.

It is, of course, self-evident that the enormous resources in Manchoukuo and China constitute vital factors for the establishment of co-prosperity sphere economy, but it cannot be denied that for all their economic value, technical and transportation conditions sometimes make it more or less inconvenient to avail ourselves of these natural wealth to the fullest possible extent, and there are also some essential materials which these territories are lacking in. Herein lies the importance of the southern co-prosperity sphere. Thus the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere comprising East Asia, the Southwestern Pacific and Oceania represents the life-line of the East Asiatic races and the foundation of our national defense structure.

All the commodities for which our country had been dependent on the United States during pre-war days are now obtainable from the South, including petroleum, iron, copper, phosphorite and all kinds of light metals.

Self-Sufficient

The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere far surpasses other economic spheres in its self-supplying power. Not only is it provided with more abundant resources indispensable for a high-geared and up-to-date defense state, but it has such monopolistic materials as tin and rubber, and due to excellent marine transportation facilities which it commands, exploitation of these resources is quite easy.

This accounts for the constant struggle for supremacy over the Pacific for more than three hundred years among the Western powers since the advent of Portugal and Spain, but now the last survivors, the United States, Britain and the Netherlands, are gone, to make room for Nippon, the legitimate leader of East Asia, for whom their inordinate ambition and avarice have only served to pave the way.

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Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer: .... MASAO TAKAHASHI

Nippon Times
Published by The Japan Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 403, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

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KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.30. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1943

America Views the Asiatic Continent

Completely blocked from making any effective move in the Pacific in spite of its frenzied attempts to do so, the United States is now working desperately to find some foothold on the Chinese continent for operations against Japan. According to reports from certain quarters, the United States has recently established an aerial transportation command with which it has begun to supply and replenish its forces and those of its allies fighting against the Axis nations in all parts of the world. This organization, according to the reports, is composed of the largest body of aerial transportation units in the world. These reports also say that in East Asia numerous planes have been mobilized and with their central bases in India these planes are making several round trips to Chungking daily.

Through this method the United States supplies to Chungking airplane and tank parts, wireless sets and other important machinery. Chungking in turn supplies to America tin, tungsten, chrome, platinum, mica and other raw materials. America has promised to supply Chungking with 500 bombers and 500 fighter planes and according to its own claims 30 per cent have already been delivered. Naturally, American propaganda cannot be believed as completely true, but at the same time it cannot be denied that the United States is working strenuously to transport materials to Chungking and that it has no doubt accomplished much.

The United States has also been sending military instructors and technicians and has been taking charge of building up the Chungking air force. However, building up the Chungking air force actually means building up the American air force in China. Chungking's air force has in reality been amalgamated into the American air force and has been organized as the American air force. Working feverishly to turn northwestern China into a base of resistance, Chungking has reportedly completed several airfields in that region. In the construction of these fields the United States ostensibly has been giving aid but in actuality these fields have been placed completely under its control.

The sending of American instructors and technicians, the building of American refineries, and especially the plan, begun with Willkie's recent Chungking visit, to set up a joint American-British-Chungking headquarters in Lanchow are nothing but the imperialistic scheme of the United States of getting a military foothold on the Chinese continent coming to the surface.

That the United States is scheming to take advantage of the fall of the British Empire in this war to satisfy its imperialistic lust has often been pointed out. In East Asia it schemes to establish military control over China and India and thus to solidify the bases of its struggle against Japan. When Burma came under the control of our Forces and the so-called Burma route was cut off, America worked hysterically to build a new route of aid to Chungking. As a result India became the most important area in the America-to-Chungking supply route.

From long ago the United States, by investing capital and sending technicians, had held designs of gaining control of the promising Indian munitions industries. And with the British position in East Asia overturned as a result of developments in the War of Greater East Asia, America immediately assumed the British position, coming out in an open attempt at extending its influence to India. By sending its military, in addition to its technicians and its capital, the United States steadily built the foundations of its imperialism there.

According to American surveys, three-fourths of the 3,600,000,000 tons of iron deposits in India are of the type mined in the United States and the quality is far better than that of America. India also produces 1,000,000 tons of manganese yearly, one-sixth of the world output, and next to the Soviet Union it is the greatest producer of that mineral. It is said that India also possesses abundant deposits of aluminum ore.

India could not make use of its industrial possibilities because of the British policy of suppression over hundreds of years. And now America, by developing these resources, is trying to create a supply base for its policy of invasion in East Asia. The India of today is fast becoming the military and productions base for American imperialism. And the same can be said for Chungking.

America, attracted by the abundant resources in China, plans to exploit them thoroughly, and is attempting to turn China into a military base for its policy of invasion. By saying that it is cooperating for the development of Chinese industry and that it is aiding the formation of the Chungking air force, the United States professes sympathy toward Chungking. But by being seemingly sympathetic, the United States is deceiving Chungking and the people under its control and is in reality mobilizing China's vast human and material resources for the realization of its own ruthless policy of aggression.

Today, when the United States has completely lost all its strategic possibilities in the Pacific, it is clear that no matter how extensive are its hysterical movements on the Chinese continent an effective resistance against Japan is impossible. As has been made clear in southwestern China, every American move in China has been blasted by our Forces. The more they move the more furious will become our attacks. Japan, of course, will not cease until all American operations have been obliterated.

In this case, those who receive our deepest sympathies are the people under the control of Chungking. They have been sold to American imperialism by Chiang Kai-shek and are being used as tools of American aggression. Their lives and their possessions are all being given in sacrifice to American imperialism. However, in China and in India, opposition to American invasion and exploitation is gradually becoming organized, stronger and more widespread. In India a great struggle is being waged against Anglo-American imperialism.

In China, through the brilliant activity of the National Government, the people are burning with hope for the construction of their country. And behind the struggle of the people of East Asia against Anglo-American power lies the tremendous military might of Japan. The recent bombing raids on Calcutta have terrorized those who control India. And in China a more furious offensive is being carried out against American-backed Chungking. Like its schemes in the Pacific, America's plans on the Chinese continent will in the end be completely smashed by the Imperial Forces.

Self-Restraint and Courtesy Personified

The Samurai, like his weapon, was cold, but never forgot the fire in which he was forged. His impetuosity was always tempered by his code of honor. In the feudal days Zen had taught him self-restraint and courteousness the mark of bravery. Confucianism had in the Tokugawa period intensified that sense of duty which made him disregard all obstacles. He did not court useless danger, for his courage was never questioned. He marched to certain death not with the blind fury of fanaticism but with a set resolution of doing whatever was demanded of him. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

A Year Ago Today

Jan. 7, 1942

From Our Own Files

The Japanese Army Air Force in Malai on the night of January 2 raided Singapore attacking Tengah airdrome and set fire to hangars. Japanese Army Air Units which attacked a group of enemy transports and warships in Malacca Straits on January 2 sank one large-type freighter. Another formation attacked and set fire to a transportation column running between Kampar and Degong, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. yesterday.

* * *

The Imperial Forces which had been hotly chasing after the fleeing American and Philippine forces in lower Bataan Peninsula finally advanced to the Guagua line and are now extending their operations.

* * *

Japanese flying units carried out raids upon Rangoon, an important British base in Burma on January 5, according to Domei. Singapore was also subjected to severe Japanese air raids at dawn the same day.

* * *

Crack units of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces which completely occupied Changsha on January 1 dealt an annihilating blow to the enemy force of 30,000 comprising the 3rd, 10th and 90th divisions of the Chungking army. The enemy forces left behind 19,000 dead while 7,000 were taken prisoner, according to a Domei report.

* * *

German forces inflicted heavy losses upon Soviet troops by defense-fire and counter-attacks in the central sector of the eastern front, the German High Command announced.

* * *

The United States Government has prohibited the sale of motor cars and trucks for civilian purposes and the United States public gradually has begun to experience the discomforts of war, according to a Lisbon dispatch.

JAPAN'S REHABILITATION POLICY SEEKS RADICAL CHANGE IN SOUTH

Malai, East Indies, Philippines, Burma to Be Made Conscious of Respective Responsibilities

By CHIHIRO TSUTSUI
(From Contemporary Japan)

Part II

The overseas Chinese are now cooperating with Japan, for they have realized that this country has no intention of interfering in the flow of their life and living in the south. They are being allowed to conduct their trading operations under certain altered conditions which have arisen due to the prevalence of wartime emergency. In appreciation of Japan's just policy, the Chinese residents of Shonanto at a ceremony held on June 20 last contributed ¥50,000,000 to the Japanese armed forces of their own accord, and this timely offer helped our military authorities to organize a sound wartime economy. As the overseas Chinese have sworn allegiance to Japan for the purpose of constructing a Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere, there is no reason to doubt that Sino-Japanese collaboration in the south will become more and more intensified.

It may be mentioned that Britain in the past utilized the overseas Chinese to promote its own economic interests in Malai. It offered them facilities to conduct trading operations and engage in economic enterprises mainly because a substantial portion of the profit earned by the Chinese merchants, financiers and factory owners was regularly received by it. In addition, whenever cash was needed by Britain to replenish the coffer of its colonial administration, it requested the Chinese residents to furnish it. The same policy of exploitation was practised by Britain in Burma to a minor extent in its dealings with the Chinese residents of that country. In the East Indies, the Dutch administration exacted profits from the earnings of the Chinese. The overseas Chinese had to put up with this kind of exploitation, because all their economic activities were at the mercy of the British and Dutch officials. Japan in its present relations with the overseas Chinese has not imposed any domineering policy to curtail their legitimate economic operations. Having appraised their economic efficiency, it is giving all possible assistance to make them contribute their share in the construction of a mutual prosperity economic fabric in Greater East Asia.

Malaians Not Easy-Going

It is generally said that the Malaians are an ease-loving people. The truth is that before the British occupation of Malai they were not so adverse to labor as now. Britain purposely encouraged sluggishness on their part to make them as much demoralized as possible, and imported foreign labor to operate all key economic enterprises. It is, therefore, natural that the Malaians gradually became an easy-going people. But in earlier times, they were so energetic and virile that they once dominated almost the whole of the southern area. Hence, it cannot be said that they are not endowed with energy and vigor. Still, it has to be acknowledged that difficulty is being experienced in making the Malaians revive their long lost energy and vigor.

Our military authorities are now persuading the Malai people to forsake their dependence on imported foodstuffs and try to be self sufficient in food supplies. It is unfortunate that the Malai people are not showing satisfactory enthusiasm to take to extensive cultivation. Some of them remark that cereals grown in their country are not as nutritious as those imported from abroad. If one asks them why that is so, they at once reply: "We do not know. We have been told so by the British people." In other words, this antipathy to grow foodstuffs has been ingrained in them by the past British colonial administration, which earned huge profits by levying taxes on imported foodstuffs. As the taxes were indirect in nature, the Malaians did not object to them; in fact, they applauded Britain for its generosity in not levying direct taxes on them. They did not for a moment think that Britain by discouraging the habit of economic self supply and self-sufficiency and imposing highly lucrative indirect taxes was sapping the strength of their national economy. This shows to what extent Britain exploited the Malaians economically.

Under Japanese administration, Malai is fast undergoing a radical transformation, politically and economically. Our military authorities have made it plain to the owners of paddy-fields that if they do not grow rice they would forfeit their title to the arable patches. This policy is not intended to coerce the Malais into submission, but to make them realize the need of becoming self sufficient in foodstuffs. Unlike Britain, Japan sincerely wishes that Malai should attain internal prosperity, and as such, it is justified in introducing measures to revamp its economic structure. It has no inclination to follow the British policy of making the Malais economic and political pawns and puppets.

Role of Southern Nations

It has been often clarified that Japan's southern reconstruction policy is based on the ideal of allowing each southern nation to have its proper place in the projected Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is duty-bound to reorganize the economic and political life of Malai and of other partner-nations to achieve this objective. Plainly speaking, all the present efforts of Japan are directed toward making Malai, the East Indies, the Philippines and Burma conscious of their respective responsibilities in the construction of the envisaged co prosperity sphere and contribute their required shares to that end, so that they can resume, with optimism, their proper places in the new regional harmony that is steadily emerging.

The southern region is rich in economic resources. In the past, Britain, America and the Netherlands exploited these resources for their respective capitalistic benefits. Japan is planning that the entire economic resources of the south would be utilized for the common prosperity of all the nations of Greater East Asia, and that the available surplus would be distributed among foreign countries. This economic aspiration cannot be characterized as imperialistic ambition, particularly when it is not contemplated to be of advantage only to Japan, but also to the Philippines, Malai, the East Indies and Burma, as well as the world at large. Though the exploitation of material resources has made a remarkable development in the south, it is nonetheless apparent that the construction of a Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere cannot be accomplished without developing the material resources. It can be said that if the resources of Sumatra alone are fully exploited, they would be enough to meet certain items of requirements of Japan. In order to stabilize the foundation of economic interdependence, our military administrations in the southern countries are laying emphasis on economic reconstruction and rehabilitation.

For the purpose of sound economic reconstruction, the local military authorities are making a comprehensive study to find out the actual volume of materials available in the south and the actual amount of materials needed for organizing an endurable Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Already, it has been ascertained that certain categories of materials obtainable are more than enough to cover the total demand of Greater East Asia. It is obvious that, while the production of oil, cotton and tin has to be adequately stimulated, it would be of no undue disadvantage to restrict the annual yield of rubber to a certain limit.

Perhaps the most pressing problem confronting Japan in carrying out its southern reconstruction policy is the shipping problem. It is well aware that the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere will not become a reality unless efficient facilities are maintained between each country of the sphere with Japan as the pivot. To that end, it is not only restoring the war-torn communication networks in the southern countries, but also is building new ones to make the inter-country links as efficient as possible. Moreover, it is improving the ship-building yards now available in the important southern ports, as well as expanding its own transport shipping capacity.

From all these facts, it will be observed that our southern reconstruction policy, which is designed to realize mutual prosperity in Greater East Asia, is based on a judicious program of political and economic regeneration of the south. During the period of wartime emergency, it is natural that Japan should implement a series of measures to reinforce the defense preparedness of Greater East Asia. In order to organize Greater East Asia into a total war footing, it is essential that Japanese military administrations should guide the course of new life in each occupied area. No one should think that our southern reconstruction policy aims at securing Japan's domination over Greater East Asia. Its main purpose is to facilitate the speedy upsurgence of a Greater East Asia mutual prosperity order as a potential unit of the new world order now under construction, permitting at the same time each southern nation to play its due part animated by a common feeling of amity and reciprocity.

(End)

Fruits of Wisdom

If a man takes no thought about what is distant, he will find sorrow near at hand.—Confucius

* * *

It is better to fall among crows than flatterers; for those devour only the dead—these the living.—Antisthenes

THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

The Twilight of the Hojos

By SANTARO
Of the Nippon Times Staff

It has been said by wise men of antiquity that victory or defeat at any particular battle is not determined on the day it is fought but was fixed long before the issue was actually contested. There are signs and portents, however, by which the eye of far seeing wisdom may detect the successes and failures of men while they are still wrapped in the veils of future. If the following story, told of Hojo Ujiyasu, be true, he could read, at the height of his power and prosperity, the ominous words "twilight of the Hojos" written in destiny's invisible ink across the walls of Odawara.

Once when Ujiyasu and his eldest son, Ujimasa, were seated at a meal, the father was observed to heave a sigh and even let a few tears drop as he said to himself, "Alas for the Hojos! This house may not survive long after I am dead and gone."

The men in attendance, alarmed at his words anxiously asked what on earth made him think so. "Observing Ujimasa's table manners," Ujiyasu explained, "I saw him doing twice over what he might have accomplished in a single act. If he is so clumsy in performing such obvious things as he has been doing morning and evening all his life, how is he expected to know the hearts of men which are hidden under skin and bones? A leader without grasping the hearts of men cannot command the services of faithful civil officers and brave warriors; and without such faithful officers and brave soldiers he can never sustain a strong position in time of trouble and change. If I should die tomorrow, and some daring enemy break into our province as they most probably will, how can he repel their attack and maintain his place undiminished in honor and prestige unless he has under him a powerful band of loyal valorous followers?"

Ujimasa's Pleasure

The story, often quoted as an example of Ujiyasu's extraordinary insight or unerring premonition of Ujimasa's unfortunate end, is typical of many similar anecdotes told about the luckless sons of great men who were destined to lose the power and fame bequeathed to them. We are tempted to think, however, that such gloomy prophecies oftener than not are told as a warning rather than as a conviction but that they are too vividly recalled only when they are unfortunately proved to be true. Only in Ujimasa's case the story was probably not untrue, for though far from being a coward or a complete dullard, he was not endowed with half the measure of military genius and statesmanship which his father had possessed.

On another occasion, soon after Ujiyasu had retired from active career on behalf of his son, he asked Ujimasa, now that he had become the head of the Hojo family, what was his chief pleasure in the world. "My greatest delight is," answered Ujimasa, "when I am studying the different characters and qualities of our men with a view to assigning them to the positions for which they are best fitted that they may perform their respective duties with utmost efficiency in the best interests of our fief."

The Secret of Victory

"Excellent," was Ujiyasu's comment. "That a lord of a realm should pick and choose his own men is the rule in ordinary times of peace," Ujiyasu continued. "But the time will come when men shall choose their own lord and master. In troublous times when the provinces are hotly engaged in fighting each other, your own vassals, even the common people under your rule, if you have not been looking after them with benevolent justice and affection, shall revolt you, or leave you to serve other masters, more generous and wiser than yourself, or at the worst, join your rivals and adversaries.

It ought to be the pleasure no less than the duty of a leader always to study the welfare of his followers and people, and this is the sacred trust you must personally attend to yourself, and not leave even to your most trusted advisers. A man born in a noble, wealthy house and brought up in the warm comfort of easy circumstances, such as yourself, is often unable to read the hearts of his vassals, and consequently fails to reward their merits or achievements. Such a man will be sure to incur the secret spite, even enmity, of his vassals, and this is apt to be demonstrated in time of distress when he sorely needs their loyal services. Then no amount of kindly words or high promise of reward will avail him; they will desert him to meet his nemesis alone.

Therefore in time of peace be upon your guard always and never let the least act of merit on the part of your vassals go without being appreciated or rewarded in some tangible manner, so as to encourage further acts of loyalty and to assure yourself of security in peace and victory in war. Never rob your loyal retainers of the rightful fruit of their meritorious deeds."

PRIORITY DISTRIBUTION SOLVES PROBLEM IN WESTERN EUROPE

Shortage of Supplies Overcome in All Essential Industries by German Authorities

By MINORU UMINO
(From the Kaizo)

Part II

Germany's former territories of Alsace-Lorraine and others along the western border which were ceded to the Allied Powers at the conclusion of the First World War have now been formally declared under German jurisdiction. A German High Civil Commissioner is in full charge of the administration of each of the provinces. In Holland besides General Christianson, Commander of the Occupied Netherlands, there is Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Austrian leader, to look after Dutch affairs; and in the all important Belgium and Occupied France, the full power is invested with General von Falkenhorst.

The manufacturing and mining industries which flourished in these western European countries are the most outstanding features which are not being over-looked in Germany's economic reconstruction plan. Due to the proximity of these occupied countries' industries to Germany and as protracted war is contemplated, much importance is attached to them. Moreover, from a certain perspective, the extent to which Germany will be able to incorporate these industries into own wartime economic program may possibly be one of the deciding factors of the present war.

Within the last 10 years, Belgium's manufacturing industry has made remarkable strides. Among many of its manufacturers the rayon concern of AKU and the makers of electrical appliances, Phillips Corporation, are but two of the famous trade names well known throughout the entire world. Ever since the pre-war days, German capital was invested in the AKU rayon concern. But in the spring of 1941, with the the financial backings from the Deutsche Bank, the plant was enlarged to include the production of pulp and synthetic wool.

At the factories of the Phillips Corporation, the production of radios and electric bulbs have been curtailed to turn out mechanical equipment and tools on a mass production scale. Information in connection with airplane factories in Belgium is lacking, at present, but there is no doubt that they are humming with activity day and night under German supervision.

Priority System Introduced

One disadvantage which industries in western Europe had to meet was that raw materials had to be brought in from other areas which tended to create shortage in supplies. But this weakness was overcome by German authorities by the initiation of a priority system of material and foodstuff distributions. Practically all the essential industries are now receiving their supplies under this system.

With regard to the utilization of French industries, a method of placing orders has been adopted. For this specific purpose, various German industrial associations have opened up offices in Paris to conduct business with similar French industrial associations. The relations between the two are so close that in reality they are tied together by one belt.

Besides a large scale iron smelting firm and an armament factory there are within Occupied France itself, highly efficient factories which are turning out locomotives, rolling-stock, agricultural equipment, steel tubings, machinery and instruments. Important contributions are also being made by the French aluminum, chemical and textile industries. Incidentally, the textile industry has been one of the most important French industries but on account of the insufficient raw cotton supply, most of the factories have been converted into rayon and staple fiber mills.

Two other countries in western Europe which are small in size but have tremendous mineral outputs are Belgium and Luxemburg. Steel is the major industry in both of these countries. As soon as the mills were put into working condition, a sort of a steel cartel was set up under German sponsorship which assured Germany of ample steel supply.

Rich in Coal

Belgium is rich in coal. Its production capacity has been about 30,000,000 tons a year. Her transportation facilities are well developed to enable the importation of a huge supply of iron ores from Luxemburg and Lorraine. Luxemburg, on the other hand, lacks coal which accounts for her close trade relations with Belgium. Through the offices of the German distribution commissions, the mutual exchange of raw materials among various occupied countries are being conducted very smoothly.

Hundreds of Ukrainian and Italian laborers have been permitted to migrate into Lorraine and northern France to develop their iron and coal deposits. This added manpower has stimulated increased production. With the exception of Jugoslavia and Greece, the three southeastern European countries, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, are not occupied regions of either Germany or Italy. However, as they are members of the Axis, their relations with Germany are one of utmost cooperation in the endeavor to achieve the common aim. The result of the Balkan operations changed the map of that "hot-spot" region. When Jugoslavia collapsed, part of the territory was annexed by Germany and two new States were born, the strongly pro-German country of Serbia and an equally pro-Italian country of Croatia.

Although in form Greece is still regarded an independent nation, those regions which were the sites of bloody clashes are now under German and Italian military administrations. Most of southern Greece is under Italian occupation.

Granary of Europe

It was Germany's intention, during the early stages of the war, to make these regions in southeastern Europe the main granary of Europe. But when the rich Ukraine grain district was occupied by German troops, the initial plan was slightly altered to concentrate more on the cultivation of such products as vegetable oil producing crops, tobacco, potatoes, sugar beets, fruit and fodder instead of grain.

The long stranglehold grips of the British and French capitals on the rich Rumanian oil fields as well as on iron, lead, chromium, copper and bauxite mines of Hungary and Jugoslavia have been ousted by Axis capital. Among the most noticeable of the new managements is the investment by a German oil concern of 40,000,000 marks into the Rumanian oil industry.

The rehabilitation of manufacturing in the countries of southeastern Europe is still in the draft room stage. This delay was caused by the presence of numerous foreign capital and technique in this branch of industry which rendered immediate reorganization equally difficult and embarrassing for Germany. It is contemplated, however, to rationalize manufacturing by making it revolve around German capital and technique. Similarly, French and Belgian interests in the Rumanian metallic industry were dropped to invite the 300,000,000 leis capitalization by the Deutsche Bank. This sum, by the way, represents 90 per cent of the total capitalization. The investments of the Deutsche Bank in Greece in its various industrial enterprises also reaches into millions of drachmas.

Of all the German occupation regions, stretching far and wide over the continent of Europe, it is in the German Occupied Soviet Russia that the most energetic steps are being undertaken. At the time of the establishment of the German Civil Commission in Occupied Russian Area, the area was divided into two civil districts, but after the campaign in Crimea, the Crimea Civil Administration District was formally inducted on September 1.

Russian Occupied Territories

Whereas Poland is being developed by Germany with its own hands to make it the German hinterlands, the Russian occupied territories have been opened for development by other countries of Europe. Hungary was the first country to take up the offer to invest in the development of Russian resources. It founded the Trans Carpathian Development Company with a capitalization of 10,000,000 pengos early this year. Since then, the financiers of Netherlands have also invested considerable sum. As a remedy to help the German trading firms and small business circles whose commercial interests were affected by the outbreak of the war, special concessions have been extended to these interests in the formerly Russian territory.

A revolutionizing transformation is expected to be carried out by Germany on this vast plain. First of all, the Soviet form of economic structure is to be changed fundamentally by recognizing individual ownership of properties and holdings. In this connection, collective farming was to be abolished to permit individual ownership of farms but when it was discovered that this tended to reduce the production yield, the practice was temporarily discontinued. Instead, a revised agricultural policy which aimed at gradual reorganization was designed.

The gist of the revised German agricultural policy aimed at the following three basic principles:

(1) Recognition of private ownership: "In the regions coming under the jurisdiction of the German Civil Commission in the Occupied Russian Area, with the exception of the three Baltic states, the fundamental agricultural policy heretofore pursued by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was based on the collective farming system shall be gradually abolished to permit the return of

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